### RECORD OF CONGRESS | nrmy of the highest brevet runk held by them in the volunteer service; to authorize officers who served in the regular army

DIGEST OF THE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION.

Total Appropriations Near the Billion Mark -- Many Pension Bills Pass-War Claims Are Few-Measures for Relief of Settlers.

### Work of Lawmakers.

Washington correspondence:
Speaker Reed and other leaders of the House entered upon the final session of the Fifty-fourth Congress with the avow-ed determination that no legislation which compelled great expenditures of public money should be enacted during the ses sion. They felt compelled to adopt this policy because of the condition of the treasury, and they have generally adhered to it, although the regular appropriation bills for the support of the Government have brought the total appropriations of this Congress well up to the

billion mark.

Many of the appropriations, notably those for river and harbor improvements and for public buildings, were necessary to continue works authorized by other Congresses. No public buildings have been started by this session, and no new battleships or vessels of any description, although the creation of a "new navy," begun several years ago, has by no means been abandoned. The intention of the Henry Lordon of the Henry Lordon of the Henry Lordon of the them of the lordon of the henry lordon of the terms of the services and the services of the services begun several years ago, nas. Deen abandoned. The intention of the House leaders at the beginning of the session was to confine the work, so far as possible, to the appropriation bills, and they have been successful in living up to their policy. These bills, moreover, have been cumbered with fewer new projects. The communities the committee these figures:

Net profit Total
Per ID Per consumption. Total
Per ID Per consumption. Total
Yaman to Yaman to Yaman to Yaman to Yaman to Year 1 450.280 \$22.885.3

their policy. These bills, moreover, have been cumbered with fewer new projects and less general legislation than usual.

Necessarily the policy of the House to avoid new legislation which involved expenditures has been enforced upon the Senate. The Nicaragua canal bill, which was discussed at great length in the Senate. The variety of the Mouse of the M senate. The Nicaragua canal oil, which was discussed at great length in the Senate, but not voted on, was not taken up in the House; nor was the free home bill, which the Senate passed, given a hearing at the other end of the capitol.

The Pacific Railroad funding bill met

a decisive defeat in the House, so the Senat eccusive detent in the House, so the sen-ate found it useless to discuss that propo-sition. One feature of the session's rec-ord worthy of note is the great number of private pension bills passed, many of them placing the widows of officers on the pension rolls at ratings ranging from \$30 to \$75 a month. Private claims and war claims, on the other hand, have been few. Several of the pension hills were vetoed by President Cleveland, but Congress enacted some of these, despite the veto, by

The immigration bill establishes an educational test for immigrants and bars out laborers who maintain their homes in

the necessary two-thirds majority.

One act written upon the statute books this session is noteworthy as being the work practically of one man. That is the work practically of one man. Into is the act to reduce the cases in which the penalty of death may be inflicted, a movement to which Gen. Ourtis of New York has devoted the best efforts of his congressional career. The abolition of the gressional career. The aboutton of the death penalty has been a long cherished enthusiasm with Gen. Curtis. Now, after years of agitation of the subject, he has succeeded in ensing from the statute books all United States laws imposing. the death penalty for other crimes than murder, rape, treason or piracy, and en-dowed juries with the power to stipulate whether or not capital punishment shall

be inflicted for these crimes. An agitation by dramatists, composers and theatrical managers has resulted in securing a law at this session fixing heavy penalties for public performances of copyrighted dramatic or musical compositions and empowering all United States Circuit Courts to enforce the orders of any such court regarding these performances. The interstate commerce laws have been extended to prevent traffic in obscene literature or articles designed for immera

The shinning laws have been amended to enable yachts belonging to American or foreign clubs to enter or clear from also to require naphtha or electric boats of more than fifteen tons burden to be subjected to all requirements for inspec tions and for pilots and engineers. A new registered vessel to be marked on the stern and bow. New regulations have been made for the compensation of inspectors of steam vessels for their traveling expenses. All persons who make signal ex-ertions in rescuing a wrecked ship or a drowing person are, under a law of this session, eligible for the life-saving medals which formerly were given only to the life-

saving crew men.
The friends of the Tennessee centennial exposition of 1897 have succeeded in securing an appropriation of \$140,000 for a Government building and exhibit, while the Nebraska delegation is working to secure a like recognition for the Omaha ex-

one of the most important pieces of public land legislation permits the patent-ing of lands containing petroleum or other mineral oils under the mineral land laws Another extends to Jan. 1, 1899, the time Another extends to Jan. 1, 100%, the tunis in which purchases may be made of the railroad grant lands forfeited to the Gov-ernment under the act of 1800, and an-other confirms cash entries which have been declared invalid because the lands entered were never offered for sale.

Other acts confirm the titles of settlers Other acts commin to tutes of settlers in Greer County, Oklahoma; Mississippi settlers on swamp lands in the grants of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and settlers on some 80,000 acres in Louisiana.

Among the acts of the session relating to the courts were these: Fixing the fees

in the Circuit Court of Appeals; with-drawing from the Supreme. Court juris-diction of criminal cases not capital and giving it to the Circuit Court of Appeals; directing the filing of mortgages on In dian territory property in the judicial dis dian territory property is located when trict in which the property is located when the mortgager is a non-resident; consti-tuting a new division of the eastern jud-ical district of Texas; attaching Audrain County to the eastern judicial district of

Missouri.

An act was passed to validate the acts of deputy marshals in the Indian territory sworn in between March 1, 1895, and April 15, 1896, when the law was defection. tive; an act providing heavy penalties for selling intoxicants to Indians; an act for selling intoxicants to finding, an actuathorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use the abandoned Fort Bidwell in California for an Indian training school, and one to enable the town of Flagstaff, Ariz, to issue \$65,000 6 per cent bonds to use the abandoned Fort Bidwell in Ore action for dividence can begin. The California for an Indian training school, and one to enable the town of Flagstaff, Aria, to jesue \$65,000 6 per cent bonds to construct a water system.—

Milibary acts were passed authorising. The California for action for dividence and the state and its judiciary is candalized and the moral standing of the State and its judiciary is candalized and the moral standing of the State for divorce purchase conferring on officers of the regular processing.

# The Avalanche Published every thursday Crayling, Michigan, Crayling, Michigan,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT. O. PALMER.

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VOLUME XVIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

JOBS FOR FAITHFUL. FEDERAL PATRONAGE AT MIKIN

during the rebellion to bear the official

during the receimon bear the official title and on ceremonial occasions wear the uniform of their rank; for issuing certificates of service to members of the military telegraph corps; for the State of Colorado to use the Fort Lyon military constitutions.

Colorado to use the root Lyon minuty reservation for a soldiers' homes of others than those who have been disabled in the military service to appoint John Marshall Brown of Maine

member of the board of managers of

untional soldiers' homes.

Life saving stations have been provided for at Point Arena, Mendocino County, California, Great Boar's Head, New Hampshire; and one on the Maryland coast between Fenwick Island and Ocean

City. A survey has been authorized for

a water route from the mouth of the jet

ties at Galveston, Tex., through the ship channel and up Buffalo bayou to Houston Right of way has been granted the Mus kogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroa

through the Indian territory and Oklahoma, and the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway. Company through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations in Nebraska. The time for completing the East river bridge between New York City

and Long Island has been extended to Jan. 1, 1900.

PROFITS OF THE SUGAR TRUST

Startling Figures Given the Com-mittee by President Havemeyer. In the trust investigation now going of in New York nothing more astonishing

1893 1 150 25.76 1.906.758

1894 .808 18.09 2,012,714 1895 .882 19.74 1,949,744 1896 .908 20.36 2,100,000

42 millions for profit in 1896.

ion sugar consumers.

value of the property represented stock is less than 20 millions. It

Tot. 1.102 \$22.66 18,864,365 \$390,666,966

According to Mr. Hayemeyer, of the to-tal profits mide in the sugar refining busi-ness in this country from 75 to 80 per cent goes to the American Refining Company— that is, to the sugar trust. Consequent-

y the trust pocketed about 32 out of th

The face value of the stock on which the trust pays dividends is 75 million dol-lars. Mr. Havemeyer admits that the

able that the organizers of the trust have made something like 50 millions by ped-dling out their watered stock to the gen-eral public.

The dividends paid on that stock are outrageously high. On the basis of the

capital invested they are colossal. A profit of 32 millions is made on an invest nr of 32 milliogs is made on an invest-ment-of-less tann 20 millions. Such a profit would be impossible if the trust did not, in defiance of law, monopolize the sugar refining industry of the United States, which has a population of 72 mill-

FITZ'S FIGHTING FACE

Wears a Look So Ferocious as to Re

semble a Wild Beast.

The faces of all pugilists undergo peculiar changes in the ring. It has been said that the great John L. Sullivan had his opponents half whipped before a blow was struck because of the ugly glare on his face. People his non-fighter at the pres.

his face. Probably no fighter at the pres ent time has such a feroclous looking face

PITZSIMMONS' PIGHTING PACE.

s Bob Fitzsimmons. It isn't necessary is both filtramions. This the cossist of see him in the ring to see this face. It comes when he fights, no matter where of when, if he only forgets it is play. A writer who saw Fitz in training says that

Rob went to work in a merry vein. After

Bob went to work in a merry vein. After a while something occurred to wake him up. Suddenly the space between the eyes seemed to widen. Both eyes became wild with a fierce light that seemed to grow and grow, until not even the eyes of the widest beast could have been more ter-

ST. LOUIS BANK IS CLOSED,

Mulianphy Savings Institution Falls

-Application for a Receiver.

Bank Examiner Austin closed the Mul-

Bank Examiner Austin closed the Au-lanphy Savings Bank of St. Louis, a State institution, which has been in op-eration for more than twenty-five years. The statement issued by the bank at the close of business on Feb. 26, 1887, shows

close of business on Feb. 26, 1897, shows the liabilities to have been: Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus, \$5,204; demand deposits, \$248,132; time deposits, \$396,085; certificates of deposit, sight, \$8,208; cashier's checks, \$8,484; bills payable, \$45,009; total, \$806,069. Resources: Bills receivable, \$561,763; bonds, \$54,001; real estate, \$89,112; cash in vault, \$42,946; cash in bank, \$48,197; total, \$806,000.

A run was started when the bank opened in the morning, whereupon Examin-

ened in the morning, whereupon Examin

ened in the horizing, whether both statistics of the country closed the doors. There was much indignation among the depositors, who are mostly poor people. Assistant Attorney General Jeffries applied to Judge

Valiant for the appointment of a received for the bank. He placed the bank's total Habilities at \$807.630 and the available

assets at \$507.114. He stated that the bank had lost \$204,000 on bad paper. It seems to indicate that depositors will get little more than 50 cents on the dollar.

No More "Ensy" Divorces. The North Dakota House passed—yeas 44; nays, 5—the bill introduced by Speak er. Williams extending the period of resi dence from three months to one year be

fore action for divorce can begin.

rible.

48.818.08

untional soldiers' homes.

LEY'S DISPOSAL. Citizens by the Hundred Making Ef-

forts to Secure Government Post tions in the Consular Service and the Departments.

Information Regarding the Offices President-elect McKinley will find seek-ers for office for every place at his dis-posal. The blue book has been studied to serve their country, and though the civil service law has restricted to a great extent the number of places at his dis posal, there remain many desirable billets First in importance are the three em-bassies—with their salaries of \$17,500 per annum; the Mexican mission, paying the same wage, and the Italian embassy, fixed at \$12,000. Equal to the latter in salary, though slightly less in diplomatic stand-ing, are the missions to Austro-Hungary,

Brazil, China, Japan and Spain.

There are eight nice missions, with sal aries of \$10,000 per nunum, namely, Argentine, Belgium, Chili, Colombia, Guategentine, Belgium, Chili, Colombia, Guatemala, and Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, Peru and Turkey. At \$7,500 per annum are rated the missious to Denmark, Hawaii, Coréa, the Netherlands, Paraguay, and Urnguay, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela, mine in all. One salary is \$6,500, that of the minister to Greece and Sovia, Seven places pay \$5,000 per an-num, Bolivia, San Domingo, Ecuador, Haiti, Persia, Siam and Egypt, where we are represented by an agent and consul general in the same person.

Many of the embassies and ministers are supplied with secretaries, interpreters and attaches, with more or less attractive salaries. The best paid of these is the secretary of the Hawaiian mission, who receives \$4,000 per annum. The others thirty-five in number, have salaries at tached all the way from \$3,000 down to \$500

As to the consular service some doubt exists. By a rule made last September President Cleveland provided that all conulates with salaries and official fees run ning between \$1,000 and \$2,500 should be filled by only three methods—promotion or transfer, appointment of persons previously serving the State Department well in some capacity, and lastly, by appointment, after examination. That was as far as he went in the application of civil

McKinley also will have a number of life appointments at his disposal, including places on the Supreme Court, the Federal bench, and in the army and navy, of which class of officers are allowed to retire on full pay.

Postal Service a Wide Field. No field embraces more positions over which contests will be made by aspiring andidates than the postal service. There are just 70,612 postoffices in the country, and most of these change hands with every administration. Of these over 66,500 are fourth-class postoffices, and 20,000 of these 66,000 are money order offices, or ones that pay well. The retiring adminis-tration is the first one to fix a four-year enure of office, but this, of course, is not

tenure of office, but this, of course, is not binding.

Of the presidential postoffices, about 250 will be at the disposal of Mr. McKinley during his first month in office. There are forty cases of presidential postmasters commissions already expired, not acted on by the Postoffice Department, and thirty-eight more will expire during March.

Semi-attached to the department are the two commissioners to investigate the overtime claims of letter carriers, now A. B. Hurt, ex-doorkeeper of the House, and Judge Lorenz. The former draws not only the \$5 per diem paid as commissioner, but also \$2,000 per annum as assistant superintendent of the free delivery system of the department. ry system of the department. Outside of the regular departmental ser-

Outside of the regular appartment service there are a number of independent branches of the government service, to some of which considerable patronage attaches. The chief of these places are the commissioner of labor, public printer, three civil service commissioners, a libration of the commissioners, a libration of the commissioners, a libration of the commissioners, and apparent and on the commissioners. rian of Congress and superintendent of the library, a commissioner of fish and fisheries, and chief of the bureau of Amer-

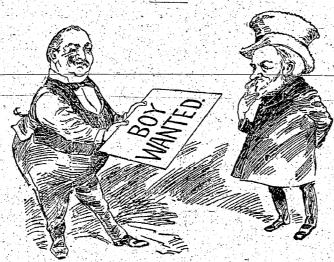
### VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Cleveland Declines to Approve the Immigration Bill.

One of the last acts of President Cleveland was to veto the immigration bill. By land was to veto the immigration bill. By the first section of this bill it is proposed to amend section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to immigration, by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded, from admission to the United States the ollowing:

onlowing:
"All persons physically capable and over
16 years of age who cannot read and write
the English language or some other language, but a person not so able to read
and write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified in some capacity, and lastly, by appoint immigrant, over 21 years of age and capament, after examination. That was as be of supporting such parent or grandparent for a service principles, and it remains to be seen whether or not the numerous incuming sent for and come to join the family of a

GROVER-BEN, PERMIT ME TO LEND YOU THIS.



within the limits are 130 places; above the \$2,500 class are fifty-three places, and below the \$1,000 class are seventy-one places. They are thirty-seven consulates general, many being lucrative posts, such as London, Paris and Berlin. The fixed salaries of the more important consuls generally average about \$5,000, with un-official fees retained by the incumbent to

an unknown amount.
In the War and Navy Departments there are just two places open to candidates, aside from a couple of private secretaryships and a half dozen miserably recurrences and a finit dozen insertable paid laborers' places. These places are the assistant secretaryships, one in each department, paying \$4,500 each.

Good Pinces Gage May Fill.

The Treasury Department next offers the greatest inducements, salary and hon-or taken into consideration. These include: Three assistant secretaries at \$4,-500 each, six auditors at \$4,000 each, six deputy auditors at \$2,500 each, one treasurer at \$6,000, and also an assistant treasurer. urer, controller of treasury, register of the treasury, assistant register of treas-ury, controller of the currency, commisof internal revenue, general super intendent of life-saving service, commis-sioner of navigation, director of the mint, snoper of navigation, detector of the limit, supervising surgeon general marine hos-pital, supervising inspector general of im-migration, superintendent coast survey, private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury, 250 laborers actually employed as such, from \$240 to \$600; 120 collectors as such, from \$240 to \$600; 120 collectors of customs, at varying salaries, 48 surveyors of customs, 6 naval officers, 9 general appraisers of customs, 5 commissioners of immigration, 15 appraisers of customs, 18 assistant appraisers of customs, 4 examisers of drugs, 63 collectors of internal revenue, 9 assistant treasurers of the United States, and 10 supervising inspectors of steam vessels.

the United States, and 10 supervising in-spectors of steam vessels.

Connected with United States mints there are four superintendents, five melt-ers and refiners, three coiners, five assay-ers, one engraver. In the United States assay office there are one superintendent, two assayers in charge, two assayers, one

Connected with the department of justice there are one solicitor general, six assistant attorneys general, one solicitor of the treasury, one assistant so-licitor of the treasury, one solicitor in-ternal revenue, 14 territorial judges, three judges in the Indian territory, five judges court of private claims, 75 United States attorneys, 75 United States marshals. There are also in the District of Colum-

bents in this class are now to be regarded child or grandchild over 21 years of age as subject to eviction.

Within the limits are 196 places; above or minor child not so able to read and or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come and join the husband or parent sim-ilarly qualified and capable."

In a message setting forth his reasons

In a message setting forth his reasons for the veto Mr. Cleveland says:
"It is not claimed, I believe, that the time has come for the further restriction of immigration on the ground that an excess of population overcrowds our land. It is said, however, that the quality of recent immigration is undesirable. The time is quite within recent memory when the same thing was said of immigrants who with their descendants are now numbered among our best citizens. It is said that too many immigrants settle in our hat too many immigrants settle in our that too many immigrants settle in our cities, thus dangerously increasing their idle and vicious population. This is certainly a disadvantage. It cannot be shown, however, that it affects all our cities nor that it is permanent; nor does it appear that this condition where it exists demands as its remedy the reversal of our present immigration policy.

"The claim is also made that the influx of foreign laborers deprives of the opportunity to work those who are better entitled than they to the privilege of earning their livelihood by daily toll. An unfortunate condition is certainly presented when any who are willing to labor are unemployed. But so far as this condition now exists among our people, it must be

low exists among our people, it must be conceded to be a result of phenomenal business depression and the stagnation of all enterprises in which labor is a factor. With the advent of settled and wholesome financial and economic governmental poli-cies and a consequent encouragement to he activity of capital the misfortune of memployed labor should, to a great extent unemployed labor should, to a great extent at least, be remedied. If it continues its natural consequences must be to check the further immigration to our cities of foreign laborers and to deplete the ranks of those already here. In the meantime those most willing and best fitted ought to bo able to secure the advantages of such work as there is to do.

tional peace and quiet from imported tur-bulence and disorder.

"The requirement concerning the com ing of illiterate relatives of immigrants, proceeds upon the assumption that these relatives are in every case by reason of poverty liable to become a public charge unless the immigrant is capable of their judges in the Indian territory, live judges court of private claims, 75 United States attorneys, 75 United States marshals. There are also in the District of Columbia two judges of police court, 15 justices of the peacs, about 450 notaries public and commissioners of deeds, eight trustees of the reform school for boys, and nine trustees of the girls' reform school.

During his administration Freedom:

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Characte -Wholesome Food for Thought Studying the Scriptural Lesson In

Bindying the Scrape.

Talligentity and Profitably.

Lesson for March 14.

Golden Text.—"This is a faithful say-ling, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."—I. Tim. 1: 15.

The subject of this lesson is Saul, the Persecutor, Converted, and the text is found in Acts 9: 1-12, 17-20. For nearly all the rest of the year we shall be studyning about Paul. We are to study one of the profit of the profit of the year we shall be studyning about Paul. We are to study one of the greatest triumphs of the gospel; the spir-trial birth of one of the greatest of Christitual birth of one of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the way on each side of the care of the wa deavor to make, Saul'a real man to us, by studying what we know of his early life, his family, education, and surroundings, thus getting some impressions of the greatness of the change which came over him. Take the three accounts of Saul's

conversion, the lesson and the two cited above, and compare they are any more ferences to see whether they are any more numerous than would be natural in relating the event at three different times separated by a considerable interval of time. The variations, as a matter of fact, help to prove the authenticity of the story rather than the opposite.

The variations as a matter of fact, help to prove the authenticity of the story ward the people and said:

"My Neighbors and Friends, and Fellow-Citizens: On the eve of departure to assume above, and compare them, noticing dif-

rather than the opposite.

It-is impossible to give here a sketch of Saul's life up to the time of his conversion, but it is absolutely necessary for the teacher to get some conception of that subject before teaching this lesson. The chapter upon "youth and education" in any life of Paul will give the required in formation. Stalker's chapter on "Uncon-scious Preparation for Work" is very suggestive. If no book is accessible, the following passages should be consulted: Phil. 3: 5; Acts 21: 39; 16: 38; 22: 25; 23: 16; 22: 3; 5: 34; Gal. 1: 14; Rom. 7; Acts 26: 11, 9. See also, with regard to the conversion, 1 Cor. 15: 8, 9; 1 Cor. 9: 1.

Explanatory.

"Saul, yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter": This young man, whose very breath was hatred, whose heart, desiring with the energy of a strong nature understood it, is a strange figure. His spiritual history up to that time, as revealed in the epistles written many years later, is necessary to the understanding of this paradox—an intense seeker of righteousness who stained his hands with innocest blood in a force frame for the second stained his hands with innocest blood in a force frame force. cousness who stained his hands with innocent blood in a fierce frenzy of persecution. He "verily thought" that he "ought to do many things contrary to Jesus." It can hardly be possible that he had not compunctions of conscience at times and inward horror of the cruelties which were the logical necessity for one who followed out his sort of Judaism and legalism to the letter. But his sincerity, on the whole, is not to be questioned. His life, in a moral sepae, apart from these persecutions, had been outwardly blaineless. Never for a moment does Paul admit the lever for a moment does Paul admit the false doctrine that sin is excused by sin "Desired of him letters": He was an

Desired of him letters". He was apparently a self-constituted constable, traveling from place to place in his blind zea and thirst for Ohristian blood—"Any of this way": Way, or The Way, was a proper name for the Christian religion Juring the early times, and is several times used in the New Testament. It arose doubtless from the common conception of the religious life as a journay. "A light from heaven": The time was midday, as we learn from Acts 26: 12, and the light was "above the bight trees". was "above the brightness of the sun." There was to be no chance of his mistak. ing the supernatural origin of the light.
"Fell to the earth": he was probably
mounted, though possibly walking.
"Heard a voice": which was inditiculate to his companions, and terrified them (v. 7) 'Saul, Saul': the voice was in the Ara - Saul, Saul, the voice was in the Ara-maic language (26: 14), not in the Greek with which Saul was equally familiar. "Who art thou, Lord?" Opinions will differ as to the exact progress of Saul's thoughts during these marvelous mo-ments. By "Lord" he may have meant

merely to address with a term of re merely to address with a term of respect the unknown celestial speaker; or he may have already been conquered in spirit by the question of Jesus, "Why persecutest thou me?" and may be here acknowledged his full disinity and sovereignty. For the word "Lord" itself does not decide this question. We may well believe, at any rate, that if in the first instance the wc, d bore its simpler significance, as a term of respect, it meant vastly more a moment later when Saul, "trembling and aston-ished, said, Lord, what will thou have me ished, said, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"—"It is hard for thee to kick to do?"—"It is hard for thee to no against the pricks": the figure is of cours clear that of an ox kicking against th goad and thereby wounding itself. I was a familiar proverb. Teaching Hints.

Teaching Hints.

This is the classic "sudden conversion" of history. It will be well to concentrate the teaching on this one point: Conversion comes to each man, who is converted at all, in the way that God thinks best for him in view of his character and previous life. This will be illustrated in two ways: the sudden sort by the case of San himself, studying especially his long and severe religious education, which had made him perfectly familiar with the Old Testament, its ideals of rightcousness, its prophecies of a Messiah; his strong will, which needed to have its allegiance changed suddenly and completely; his pronounce ed suddenly and completely; his pronounce ed and persistent hatred of Christ and mose most willing and best fitted ought to be able to secure the advantages of this radical restriction of immigration is the necessity of protecting our population against degeneration and saving our national peace and quiet from imported the secure of the consciously recognized. would not be consciously recognized at the time; who would experience no vio-lant wrench of his whole nature, not be-cause he had not sinned, but because early Christian training had prepared him to accept forgiveness and the new life as a natural thing. Such conversions are to be expected in the case of many children and young people in our churches; and it is not an illegitimate use of this lesson, on not an illegitimate use of this lesson, on a pre-eminently sudden conversion, to make the application that the profound change is just as real and just as neces-sary in the case of every popil, though it may come in a much less startling way.

Next Losson—"Christian studed"—1 Out, Sc 10-27, Bolf Bo

### TO THE WHITE HOUSE

McKisier Begins the Journey Amid
Shouts of Joy.

With a crowd of 25,000 people yelling
their good-byes to him, a brass band playing "Home, Sweet Home," the explosion
of firecrackers, and the tooting of horns,
William McKinley started from Canton
on his journey to Washington-to become
the ruler of the greatest nation on earth.
The crowds that watched his departure
from the little city that has been his home
nearly all of his life covered the roofs of
the houses about the railway station and

shiny red paint and gold lettering waited in front of the station for their arrival, the special car for the President-elect in the rear. It was fifteen minutes after the time set for the departure of the train when the President-elect stepped from his carriage. He helped Mrs. McKinley to alight while Capt. Floyd of the Cleveland detective force threw a heavy wrap over her shoulders. They walked through the line for the contract of the c

the seat of government, soon to assume the duties of an arduous responsibility, as great as can devolve upon any man, nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy; your good will, and, I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long, and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly become honors. "To all of us the future is a sealed book

but if I can, by official act or administra-tion, or utterance, in any degree, add to the prosperity of our beloved country, and the comfort and well-being of our splen-did citizenship. I will devote to it the best and most unselfish efforts of my life.

"The assumption of the chief magis-tracy is of such grave importance that partisanship cannot blind the judgment or accept any other considerations but for the public good of all to every party and every section. With this thought upper-most in my mind, I reductantly take leave of my friends and my neighbors, cherish-ing in my hearf the sweetest memories and the tenderest thoughts of my old hom my home now, and I trust, my home hereafter, so long as I live. I thank you, and bid you all good by."

The President-elect's roice was full of feeling as he spoke, buf it was clear, and

every word was distinguishable to the out skirts of the crowd. When he had finish ed there was a tremendous shout and a volley of firecrackers, the bell rang, and the train started.

COMMANDS BRITISH SQUADRON

Sir J. O. Hopkins Who Is at the Head of the British Mediterranean Fleet. With all the great powers of Europe snarling about the little island of Crete, England may be expected to be a big dog, and she is just that in the person of Vice-Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins, command-Admiral Str. John O. Hopsins, commander-er-in-chief of the British Mediterranean squadron. Sir John is one of the best known and one of the most efficient offi-cers of the British navy. He succeeded Sir Michael Culme-Seymour in this important post not long ago, and was in-every way capacitated to take the place of so efficient a sailor. Sir John is an old sea dog who has seen no end of service. He took part in the Crimean war, and was



esent at the attack of Sebastopol and other operations in that war. For his at other minent services there he received the Crimean and the Turkish medals and the Schastopol clasp. For one year—1881-1882—he was secretary to the first lord of

the admiralty, and was aid-de-camp to the queen in November, 1881. He served the queen in November, 1881. The served his country-in many important positions, notably as superintendent of the Sheerness dockyard, director of the abad ordinanca, admiral superintendent of the Portsmouth yard and lord commissioner of the admiralty. Americans wot of him as the commander of the British nava as the commander of the British haval movements in Hampton Roads during the World's Fair. He is a grizzled, bronzed marine fellow, utterly familiar with overy trick of neval strategy, and the very man for Britain to have in the extraordinarily peculiar position she finds herself to day in in the Mediterranean. Sir John has a number of titles and decorations he cares very little about, being accustomed, as he is, to be so seldom on land where people know about them.

The North German Gazetta referring some newspapers have attached to the re-cent visit of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado to Prince Hohonlohe, says the imperial chanceller declares that the Benator's audience was practically one of

American bicycles are threatened with dostructive piracy in Germany, and United States Consul General De Kay, who reports the fact to the State Department, has gone immediately to work in the education of the state Department.

### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. ervices at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sun ay school at 12 m. Prayer me hursday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. C.W. Potter Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school folowing morning service. Prayer meeting every ednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor, Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7p. m., and everyWednes-day at 7p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH:— Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 0:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father GRAYLING LODGE, No. 856, P. & A. M.

meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon FRED NARREN, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. C, W. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, mosts on he 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-MRS. M. E. HANSON: President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ... deets every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. MERZ, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137 .-Meets every Tuesday eveni P. B. Johnson, N. G.

P. E. Johnson, Sec. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 192 -CRAWFORD JEST PROPERTY SATURDAY EVENING.
J. J. COLLINS Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST

MARY L. STALKY, W. M.
JOSIE BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each mouth. J. WOODBURN, C. R. B. WISNER, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets very first and third Wednesday of each month.

MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.

MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH. GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK. CRAYLING, MICH.

general Banking business transacted. Drafts ght and sold on all parts of the United States Foreign Countries: Interest allowed on a denosits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

W. M. WEMP, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. (Successor to DR. WOLFE.)

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S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office over Fournier's Drug Store. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC. Pine Lands Bought and

Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After-GRAYLING, \_- - MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary. GRAYLING, MICH.

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GHAYLLE, MICH. The Grayling Rouse is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is nowly built, formished in first-class, style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attantion will be paid to the content of quests. Fine sample counts for commercial travelers.

> F. D. HARRISON. (Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

Tonsorial Artist. GRATLING, MICHIGAN. Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest tyle, and is she satisfaction of all. Shop near orner Michigan Ayenue and Railroad tireet, Prompt attention given all customers, of 1, 28.

Remember...

we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job-**Printing** 

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

A Trial Order

### NO EMBARGO ON ARMS.

SHIPMENTS TO CUBA NOT A VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

United States Not to Act as Detec ives for Spain-Avalance in Utah Kills Four Miners-Mexicans Are Getting Very Obstrenerous.

McKintey's Policy Toward Cuba. Washington correspondence to the Chicago Times-Herald says: "One of the last cago imes Heand says: One of the list official acts of President Cleveland was the issuance of an order through the Navy Department, which sent the gunboat Montgomery to sea from Mobile harbor after the Cuban filibuster Laurada. This after the Cubin hilbuster Lauraua. This was done at the request of the Spanish minister in Washington. When McKinley was inaugarated the Montgomery was no the oceanin search of the Laurada. If she could have been reached by a telegram, the present administration would have ordered her back to port. There is a good deal of unensiness in official circles according to be compared to the Mantenney on ver the absence of the Montgomery on over the ansence of the Mongomery on this mission. President McKinley does not believe it is a proper function of the United States navy to pursue filibustering craft engaged in carrying arms and am-munition to Cuba. If any crime against the lays of neutrality is committed by such shipments it is when the arms are landed in Cuba, not when they leave the United States or are in transit on the high seas."

### OHIO'S WHEAT CROP.

Monthly Report Shows Good Condi-

tion at Present.

The monthly crop report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture shows at present. 33 per cent. of a fair average condition. Owing to unfavorable conditions, wheat was somewhat retarded in starting tion at Present. last fall, and a great deal was sown later than usual. This late sown wheat does promise so well as that which was early. It has suffered some damage sown early. It has suffered some damage from the Hessian fly. More or less damage has been sustained throughout the State by the processes of freezing and thawing, and especially is it noticeable in the flat and poorly drained lands. High water and floods have ruined many fields along the creek and river bottoms. Considering the State as a whole, the wheat prospect is not so bad, and unless further serious damage occurs, ought to increase rather than decline.

### MAY HAVE TO LICK MEXICO.

Negotiations for Return of Flags
Arouses a Warlike Spirit,
Almost a warlike spirit is being aroused among the people of Mexico by Messrs.
Bruce, Stone and Pierce of Boston attempting to enter into negotiations with the Mexican Government for the return of the flags captured by the Mexican troops during the war of 1847. The newspapers of the republic are indulging in very intemperate language regarding the visit of these gentlemen, and they are denouncing America and Americans in most incendiary language, going so far as to demand of the United States, at the cannon's mouth if necessary, a return of all the territory taken from Mexico.

### SANDBAGGER FALLS DEAD, :

New York Lian Expires at the Feet of His Vetim.

Late Saturday night, while Herman Goldstein, a New York hatter, was entering the door of his home, he was felled by blows from a sandbag in the hands of a man who suddenly sprang from a hallway. Goldstein shouted lustily and the sandbagger fled, but was caught by two men who were massing and brought back. men who were passing and brought back. The men asked Mr. Goldstein if he could The men asked Mr. Goldstein it he could identify the prisoner as the one who assaulted him, and he replied that he could not. Suddenly the prisoner became pallid and sank down from apparent illness. Before medical help could be summoned he

Has Solved the Tramp Problem Has Solved the Tramp Problem. Winnebago County, Wis, has solved the tramp evil, and to a large extent the evil of excessive official fees. The remedy is a workhouse. From July 1, 1895, to March 1, 1896, the county paid \$10,250.54 for earing for its vagrants. From July 1896 when the workhouse was onened, to March 1, 1897, the cost of care of vagran-has been \$2,207.30, a saving in eigh has been \$2,207.30, a saving in eight months of \$8,043.24, or about \$1,000 a month. The number of tramps confined in the jails of the county from Jan. 1, 1896, to March 1, 1896, was 3,054. In Innuary and February of 1897 it was only 149, a difference of 2,805 in two months.

Asa Fisk Dies in San Francisco. Asa Fisk, a noted character of San Francisco, died Friday, aged 80. Fisk came thirty years ago from Boston, and engaged in husiness as a woney leader engaged in business as a money lender He charged high rates of interest and from quently when he sued to recover money on notes the interest was found to be greatly in excess of the principal.

leaves a fortune valued at \$1,000,000. C. A. Oppenheimer Kills Himself. C. A. Oppenheimer, formerly of Wichl ta, Kan., killed himself in the Mulberry ta, Kan., kined himself in the Mulberry street station at Kansas City, Mo., by swallowing carbolic acid. His divorced wife, Dixie Lee, had him arrested for threatening to kill her. Oppenheimer has a byother in Chicago and a sister in New York.

Eckels to Be Envoy.

Washington dispatch: James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, will probably retire from that office in a few days to accept the office of special commissioner created by the monetary conference act which became a law in the last hours of President Cleveland's adminis

Encourages Railroad Building. The bill has passed both houses of the Arizona Legislature exempting from taxa Arizona Legislature exempting from taxa-tion, for fitteen years, all ralitroads com-mencing operations within six months. Two bills were introduced favoring female suffrage, the right to lapse on marriage and to be restored on widowhood. who were imprisoned in the fortress near Selina have all been massacred by the Christian insurgents, and that great apprehension is felt in regard to the fate of 4,000 Mussulmans who are besieged near Candia. The Mussulmans of Canea are so incensed and excited at the danger of their co-religionists that the lives of Europeans are in danger and the foreign

### Eckels Robbed.

One hour after the new President was sworn into office Comptroller Eckels' house was robbed. The job was done while the parade was going on, and no on

Strychnine in the Coffee

Walter Ream is in jail at Boulder, Colo., charged-with murder, his alleged victim being the 13-months-old child of the Hayes family, with whom he boarded at Infayetic. Ream purchased some strychnine, telling the druggist that he desired to be seen the second of the color of the second of the sec to poison some cats. It is alleged he put the poison in the coffee.

Gage Favors Merit System. Lyman J. Gage, the new Secretary of he Treasury, is a friend of the civil ser-ice. In an interview he declared ha arry out the merit system to the the Treasury Department during his term of office.

BAD FIRE AT CASEY, ILL.

Business Property Valued at \$200,000
Destroyed.
The first fire that has occurred in Casey,
Ill., in ten years started at 2:15 o'clock
Monday morning in the two-story brick
building occupied by the following firms:
Fuqua & Sons' Bank, H. & B. Lee Company, B. L. Shinkle, D. C. Sturdevant,
R. A. Lee, M. C. Cochenour, M. Sanford
& Sons, Hancock' & Clark and others.
Property valued at \$200,000 was destroyperty valued at \$200,000 was destroy A strong wind was blowing at the lime. The flames soon spread to two adoluting blocks and the entire business potion of the town was in danger. At 3 o'clock the Mayor made an effort to communicate with Terre Haute, Ind., to ask for assistance, but the telegraph confor assistance, but the telegraph com-panies could not raise their Terre Haute oflices. The town was at the mercy of the finmes, being without a fire engine. The Casey Bank building is wrecked. The The Casey Bank building is wrecked. The vault, however, is intact. The postoffice is budly dunaged, but no mail was destroyed. The block in which the fire started was almost coupletely destroyed. It was the handsomest in the town. After the fire had raged for an hour a fire engine owned by the Peorin, Decatur and Evansyilla Bailway was phreed at the Evansville Railway was placed at the Mayor's disposal, and such efficient work was done that the flames were got under control at 4 o'clock. Casey, Ill., is in Clurk County, near the Indiana line. The place has a population of about 1,000.

#### PROTECTING SEABIRDS' EGGS.

Lighthouse Board Stops Robbery of Guillemots on the Farrallones. At the solicitation of the Committee on Bird Protection of the American Orni-thologists Union, of which Prof. Leverett M. Loomis of the California Academy of Sciences is a member, the Government officials have set the seal of their displeasome and see the seal of their displeasure on the importing of seabirds' eggs from the Farrallones. The lighthouse board at Washington, which has the affairs of the Farrallones in charge as a sort of United States Government preserve has been all a clarge that the traffic sort of United States Government pre-serve, has issued a decree that the traffic in the eggs of the seabirds must cease. The mandate of the lighthouse board will The mandate of the lighthouse board will bring to a close a unique industry of San Francisco. The eggs of the murre, or foolish guillemot, have been shipped to the markets of San Francisco in great quantities ever since 1849, at which date they were almost the only fresh eggs to be had, bringing over \$1 a dozen. As high as twenty thousand dozen of the eggs were annually brought to market by the Greeks and Italian fishermen. They are twice the and Italian fishermen. They are twice the size of an ordinary hen's egg, for which they are said to be an excellent substitute, they are said to be an excellent substitute, and they sold at retail from 15 to 25 cents per dozen. During the last four or five seasons the Greeks have been driven off, and the egg industry has been carried on by the lighthouse keepers on the Farral-

### CANNOT CORNER WOOL.

London Brokers Sav It Would Require Fully \$500,000,000.
In regard to the reported Boston wool brokers idli-

corper, leading London wool brokers ridi-cule the jidea that there is any possibility of cornering wool. They say it would re-quire the purchase of two clips to do so, meaning the cornering of at least 8,000,-000 bines and the expenditure of \$500,-000,000. As the situation is understood in London, the Bostonians bought at the last sale 45,000 bales of the higher grease wools, and they will probably purchase as wools, and they will probably purchuse as much more at the next sale with the view of making \$1,000,000 out of their deal under the new tariff, in which, however, the London brokers believe they will be dis-appointed. For the next wool sale there are already 300,000 bales offered, and the number will probably reach 330,000 bales.

ian monks has administered gratuitously to the sufferings of travelors. The pres-

to the sufferings of travelors. The pres ent substantial edifice dates from the mid

portion was built in 1680. During nine

portion was built in 1680. During nine months each year, known as the snow season, the monks are constantly alert to rescue unfortunate travelers. St. Bernard dogs, descendants of an old line, but not of the original ancient breed, share the dangers of the next to the highest winter habitation in the Alps. In the middle area this monaster, was very

whiter mongroup in the Apps. In the middle ages this monastery was very wealthy. Of late years the 18,000 travelers who annually take lodging there contribute little more than what would be a moderate hotel bill for 1,000 meets. Pro-

inderate hotel bill for 1,000 guests. Pro-visions are taken there from Aosta during July, August and September only, Scarce-ly, any, anonk-can continue in the Greaty abode and live for more than fifteen years. He returns to the milder climate of Mar-tigny or some other place, broken in health. Napoleon and his armics knew well the henefits of the hospice. In 1708, 4799 and 1800, during the Italian cam-naign, several hundred thousand French

paign, several hundred thousand French

paign, several hundred thousand French and Austrian soldiers crossed the pass. Napoleon's men repulsed the Austrians there and the general kept a garrison at the monastery to guard the pass a whole year. As early as 100 B. C. the Romans used this route. Altogether it is a place associated intimately with the geographical studies of millions of scholars.

Wholesale Massacre of Prisoners,

A dispatch from Canea, Crete, says is reported there that 2,000 Mussulman

who were imprisoned in the fortress nea

ropeans are in danger and the foreign

Car's Wild Antics.

An electric car on the South Milwauke

line slewed suddenly, while descending

line slewed suddenly while descending a sharp grade on Hennsylvania avenue and capsized, rolling over and over on the steel rails. There were eighteen passen-gers in the car, and, strange to relate, none were killed. Several were quite badly bruised or burned, however. The store set fire to the car, but the flames were extinguished and the imprisoned pas-sengers lifted from the windows of the wrecked car.

Hypnotized the Bank President.

Hypnotized the Bank President, Cashier Kammerer of the Mullauphy Bank, St. Louis, which failed Saturday for nearly \$1,000,000, explains that the loan of \$80,000 made by President Rott-man to the T. S. Teuscher Liquor Com-

consulates are threatened.

wrecked car.

Left Wing Demolished.
An avalanche of great volume and almost irresistible power swept down upon the buildings of the famous Monstery of St. Bernard in France, and great apprehension was caused at Aosta for the safety of the hospice and the fifteen Au gustinian monks who live there. Relief parties were sispatched to the place that has sheltered thousands of travelers durdied recently of wounds. has sheltered thousands of travelers during centuries, and the hardy Alpine rescuers were overjoyed to find that there had been no loss of life. A portion of the avalanche demolished the left wing of the monastery and buried the hospice deep in snow and debuis from the mountain side. Immediately the avalanche had passed the monks began to dig a tunnel and soop made their exit. They prepared quarters in the Hotel de St. Louis, a smaller building, containing the store-

Rush to the Rainy Lake Go'd Fields. The Rainy Lake, Minn, gold fields are enjoying another boom. Large crowds of prospectors have been pouring into that, section. Numerous rich finds have been reported and ore in paying quantities has been found in several sections adjacent. As soon as spring opens it is thought that a large amount of work will be done. passed the monks began to dig a tunnel and soop made their exit. They prepared quarters in the Hotel de St. Louis, a smaller building, containing the store-house for food and lodgings for poor way-farers. Every, school pupil is the land recalls stories about this hospite, its keepers and the wonderful tales, by travelers rescued from death by the dogs, who carry casks of cordials angle even packages of food strapped to their bodies. The monastery was founded in 962 A. D. by St. Bernard de Menthon, and for these many years this brotherhood of Augustinian wonks has administered gratuitously large amount of work will be done.

Killed His Partner At Stanberry, Mo., during a quarrel over a business settlement, ex-Mayor Alcott shot and killed his business partner, eorge Morris, and then surrendered Alcott and Morris were prominent me chants

The declination of Gen. McCook to accept the position of Secretary of the Interior left a vacancy in President Mc Kinley's cabinet which has been filled by the appointment of Cornelius N. Bliss.

Decides Against Watson.
The House quanimously voted that Mr.
Black of Georgia, whose sent was contested by Thomas E. Watson, the late Populist candidate for Vice-President, is

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime Uniergo—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$9.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; portutoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice 30c; broom corn, common short to choic dwarf, \$35 to \$80 per ton. Indianapolis-Cattle, snipping, \$3.00 t

\$5.00; hogs; choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, good to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$2g to \$4e; corn, No. 2 white, \$2c to \$2c; outs, No. 2 white, \$20

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 91e to 93e; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20e to 21e; aats, No. 2 white, 16e to 18e; rye, No. 2, 32e to 34e.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, wheat, No. 2, 90e to 91e; corn, No. 2 wixed, 22e to 24e; oats, No. 2 mixed, 17e to 19e; rye, No. 2, 36e to 38e.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$5.00; hogs, \$5.00; hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$6.50

to 19c; rye, No. 2, 39c to 38c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; lnogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 89c to 87c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 24c; rye, 35c to 30c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 89c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; ryo, No. 2, 35c to 37c; clover seed, \$4.70 to \$4.80.

Milworkson—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 74c.

coover seed, 84.70 to \$4.80.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 74c

to 75c; form, No. 3, 18c to 20c; oats, No.

2 whity, 17c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 28c to

\$2c; ryc, No. 1, 33c to 35c; pork, mess,

\$7.75 to \$8.25. Buffalo-Cattle, common to prime ship-

Hullato—Cattle, common to prime shipping, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, medium to best, \$3.00 to \$4,25; sheep, common to prime natives, \$3.00 to \$4,75; lambs, Tair to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$5c to \$6; corn, No. 2, \$77, to \$8c, cots, No. 2, white, \$4.65 \$26.

27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, Western, 12c to 13c.

### pany was procured through the hyphotic NEWS OF OUR STATE. pany was preceded into the hypothetic influence of Teuscher over Rottman, When asked if he seriously meant such a statement Kammerer replied; "Yes, it is true that Rottman made the statement to me that he believed Teuscher was a master of the art or science of hypothem, and that he must have employed that see

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHE GANDERS.

form in Building Inspection-Sense tional Incident at a Funeral.

and that he must have employed that se-cret power on the president of the bank when he got so much money on the se-curity he put up." Whan spoken to on the subject Teuscher smiled sardonically and said: "It may be that I am a hypnot-ist, but I don't think that is the explana-tion as to how Rottman came to lend me the lump sum of \$50,000."

Paymoster of the United States Nav. Under Arrest.
Paymaster John Corwine of the United Faymaster John Columne of the United States havy, charged with embezzlement, was arrested Wednesday afternoon in the office of the Palmer House, Chicago, a few minutes after his arrival at the hotel, by Detectives Arthur McCarthy and Murnane of the central station. Corwine's accounts with the Government were discovered to be short two days ago. He covered to be short two days ago. He was stationed at Newport, R. I. He drew

JOHN CORWINE IS CAUGHT.

and that he must have employed

was stationed at Newport, R. I. He drew drew \$5,000 more of the Government's money, gave \$2,000 of it to his wife and fled. He had \$2,950 in his pockets when he was searched at the police station. The amount of Corwine's shortage is said to be about \$20,000. He confessed to Chief of Police Badenoch and Inspector Eitz ntrick that he had taken the sum of \$5 ooo, but said the other portion of the dis-crepancy in his accounts is due to the peculations of a clerk. When the discov-ery was made that someone has been ap-propriating. Government money in his flice, he said, he became mentally ranged at the thought of the disgrace tha vould fall on him and he drew \$5,000 and started to Cripple Creek, Colo. He was on his way there and had only stopped in Chicago for a few hours' rest, he said, when the detectives caught him.

### DEATH AT A FIRE.

The Philadelphia Traction Company

The Philadelphia Traction Company's Power House Destroyed.

The big power house of the Union Traction Company at Philadelphia was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Nearly all the costly dynamos and other electric machinery will be a total loss. Two men lost their lives and several others were slightly injured. The damage from the fire will amount to about \$380,000 fully covered by insurance. Nearly all the princept of the principle of the several slightly injured. Nearly all the principle of the several slightly injured. covered by insurance. Nearly all the prin cipal-trolley lines in the city were tied up as thoroughly as they were in the month of December, 1895, when the street car, strike, was declared. The fire was the direct result of the blowing out of the eight dynamos in the power house. Sparks flew in near direction and in an instance. flew in every direction, and in an instant the place was in finmes. The house is a three and one-half story brick structure.

These Banks Will Pay. The Comptroller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditdeclared dividends in layor of the credit-ors of insolvent national banks as fol-lows: Forty per cent, the First National Bank of Garnett, Ark.; 25 per cent, the First National Bank of Fort Payne, Ala.; 5 per cent, the Oregon National Bank of Portland, Ore.; 5 per cent, the Second National Bank of Columbia, Tenn.

Awarded \$5,000 Damages In the United States Court at Spring-field, Ill., the jury in the \$20,000 dumage suit of Hamilton S. Ballantine of Philadelphia, Pa., against the Big Four Railway Company, brought in a verdict at \$5,000. Plaintiff was visiting relatives at Alton and was seriously injured in the Wann dispster of several years ago.

Confirms the Death of Agnirre. Havana dispatch: Ramon Mas, th Hayana dispatch: Ramon Mas, the sec-retary of Castillo, the insurgent leader, who is a prisoner at Sitio Esconbido, says that the insurgent leader Aguirro and the Marquis of Santa Lacia, president of the Cuban republic, both died recently of sickness, and that Quintin Bandera, one of the best known of the insurgent leaders

Vacancy Filled by Bliss

entitled to the sent.

Ex-Governor Long Accepts.
Ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts has accepted the navy portfolio in President McKinley's cabinet.

to 22c; St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs,

Tough Crowd of Youngsters Rounded Up by Manistee Police-Needed Re-

east six months.

In the school column, written by a pupi

in a Sanilac County paper last week, was the frank statement: "Teacher was cranky Wednesday."

The Kalamazoo Radiator Co. has pra-

tically quit doing business, and Supt. J E. Bidwell and a number of the men hav

At the residence of the bride's parents

near Belleville, occurred the marriage of Harlow D. Wells, Mayor of Ypsilanti for the past two terms, to Miss Violet Riggs.

Manistee's new telephone company

which will open its exchange about Jul

has already secured about 250 sub-ribers. The fight between it and the old

While cutting stalks, Geo. Conrad. sor

of Philip Conrad, a prosperous farmer near Brighton, lost his right arm just be-low the cibow in attempting to remove a stalk which was clogged in the cutting

Thomas Gifford, an old resident near St. Louis, blew his brains out with a shot-gun. He was 73 years of age. He had been sick for a long time and an unbal

inced mind is supposed to have led to th

The family of Will H. Christy, residing

near Battle Creek, had a narrow escape Their home took fire and they barely es

oods and all. The loss is \$1,500, with n

The mills of the Loud & Sons Lumber

Co. at Au Sable will open with a full force employed next week and will run steadily through the season. This will give work to a number of men in Au Sa-

Fire which started in the roof of Fre

Marsh's house in Comistock willage, drove he family out in scarty clothing at 4 o'clock in the morning. His two children vere ill. The result may be serious. Los

Ald. W. G. Kabat of Bay City, one o

he leaders of the Polish Church faction

rrayed against the bishop, was sentence

o pay a fine of \$250 and be imprisoned a the county jail for five months by Judge Jaxwell for contempt of court.

Prosecuting Attorney Kohler of Lapeer County is making it warm for violators of the liquor law. He has now on hand a great many cases, and chances are favorable that he will have many more before he gets through with the offenders.

Benjamin Richards, Richard Luke an

Thomas Jewett were blown to atoms be an explosion of dynamite at the Cund

mine at Quinnesec. Richards and Luk were single men. Jewett was married. He was a nephew of Superintendent Cun-dy of the mine.

The boiler in the feed and slat mill of

Riley Letts of Bannister exploited and R. Letts, Henry Hustin and Henry Crego were all severely and seriously scalded

by the escaping steam. Letts' face is scalded beyond recognition, and he will very likely lose his sight.

The Benton Harbor Electric Railway

has closed a contract for building ove 100 miles of road to reach Cassopolis in

ne direction and Allegan in the other also for power liouses at Davagiac, Paw Paw, Decatur and Goblesville. The com-pany will build a car ferry to run-between Benton Harbor and Milwaukee, also twe

passenger boats for the Chicago route. The road enters the city through a 3,000 foot tunnel. The entire expenditures of

all contracts carried out will be nearly \$2,500,000.

The State convention of gold standar

Democrats to nominate a Supreme Court ustice and university regents was held at frand Rapids Wednesday. The resolu-ions do not differ materially from the

Indianapolis platform, except that the are more radical in demand for reform o

are more random an actually for retorn of revision of the banking system. Daniel E. Foote of Saginaw was nominated for justice of the Supreme Court, and Levi L. Barbour of Detroit and Edwin H. Sweet of Grand Rapids as regents of the

Prof. Arthur J. Swain, superintendent of public schools at Buchanan, died Mon-day. Prof. Swain was born at New Hampton, N. H. June 19, 1836. He pre-

Hampsing, N. H., June, 19, 1836. He pre-pared for college at the famous Exeter Academy, and graduated from Hamilton College, N. Y. He' was married at Ex-eter in 1866. For eleven years he held im-portant positions in the schools of New Hampshire, later going to Albany, N. Y.,

and was afterward professor of Greek and Latin in Syracuse, N. Y., University, He

The justice courts of Muskegon Cit

The justice courts of Muskegon City have been doing practically all the business in that direction in the county and a case goes to the next term of the Circuit Court which may strike them a blow. It is the case of Jarson Orton vs. Samuel Whitsell, both parties to which are residents of Casnovia. The complaint is that the rolled court where the case was tried.

the police court, where the case was tried did not have jurisdiction because neithe

of the parties is a resident of a township adjoining the city, nor any township owhich the city was originally a part.

they were very favorably impressed with the prospects of the road, and it is further

stated by persons who profess to know that the road will certainly be built this

ummer and that the croakers will yet

The Kalamazoo Club has just expended \$3,000 in refitting and furnishing the Fuller block, which the club will soon occu

py. The appointments for club purposes are complete.

George W. Mitchell was convicted it

the Muskegon police court of slandering his recently divorced wife and was sen

enced to twenty days in jail. He expect

o pay his fine, which was \$10.

Peter Toney, a boy living near Paris,
Mecosta County, was instantly killed by

the premature explosion of a gun which he and some other boys had found, and

In the Circuit Court at Ann Arbor, Earl

Yash of Ypsilanti was found guilty of

nurglary and sentenced to three years<sup>1</sup> in prisonment at Jackson. Charles Tremple

who tried to kill his wife, plended guilt and was sentenced to two years at Jack son. James Itidout pleaded guilty to sim ple largeny and got alacty days in jail.

Mayor James Mouroe of Kalamazoo completed arrangements for the extension of the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw Railway from Kalamazoo to Benton Har-hor. He vent to Chicago to dispose of

hor. He went to Chicago to inspose o \$750,000 in bonds to aid the enterprise

Mayor Monroe, Andrew Crawford of Chi

cago and other capitalists are stockhold ers in the project.

cre examining. He-was 8-years-old.

nonor Jerry Boynton.

came to Michigan in 1882.

iniversity.

They lost everything.

aped.

nsurance,

de and Oscoda.

\$600, partially insured.

ompany will probably be a hot on

one to Genevit, N. Y., to work.

The Manistee police made an important capture at Eastlake, unearthing a gang of alleged youthful robbers who have committed many depredations in Manistec during the past year. Frank Odette, Ed Loomis, James and Star Perris are the Loomis, James and Star Ferris are the members under arrest. Loomis acknowledged all the crimes, the most during one of which was the holding up of two street cars one night last summer and compell-ing the conductors to give up their money. Plunder of every description resolves. lunder of every description, revolve razors and watches were found on shelv and under the floor of a room in a bar at Eastlake, where Odette and Loomis slept. Every few weeks the past year some store in the city has been robbed. Loomis states that they would come across the lake in a boat and, mooring it in as secluded spot, enter a store and then carry their plunder to the heat. Chief of Police Goodreau was assisted by the sheriff and two officers. Hundreds of dollars' worth of merchandise was stolen by these robbers in their depredations. Many articles they did not want wer

Lack of Building Inspection. Lack of Building Inspection.

Concerning public buildings for which the law provides no inspection, a fecent report of the Commissioner of Labor says:

"There are in Michigan hundreds of public buildings, including hotels, public halls and mercantile establishments, that are protable for every Many hotels are with verifable fire traps. Many hotels are with out external fire escapes of any kind Stairways and elevators in case of fire are simply flues for passage of smoke and fame. It would be little less than a miracle if guests in hotels of this kind should all escape in case of fire. Public halls in many cases are reached by narrow stairways and corridors. In case of an alarm of fire a stainpede could hardly be averted, in which the loss of life would be fearful. Many mercinitic houses employ nearly stair the public stairs. ploy people on upper floors. Very offer case of accident creating a fire the hor rors of the Edson, Moore & Co. fire would be repeated. If human lives are valued. the safety of people in all public buildings should be cared for. The laws of the State should provide for an inspection of these places." It is said that during the three years the inspection law has been in force in the State 200 fire escapes have been caused to be put up, 350 elevators provided, 80 dust arresters or blowers provided, 505 guards and safety devices constructed, 397 children under 14 years old discharged and 1,560 miscellaneous orders and safety of the concluded to the provider of the concluded to the concluded t enforced by the inspectors. It is conclud ed that the law has been a success and that very little ill-feeling has been en gendered by the enforcement.

Stopped the Funeral.

There was a sensational scene the other morning at the broad entrance of St. Jo-seph's Catholic Church, Muskegon, when Health Officer George S. Williams stop ped the burial of the little daughter or Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wench, on the ground that death was caused by a disease dangerous to the public health. The offi ciating priest. Rev. Fr. Irmin, was great the state of the s vices were held in the church vestibule and then the hody was taken to the ceme tery. Dr. Williams says he will not pro ceed against the physician who gave the certificate because he has talked with hin and the man says he did not think the case way required to be reported. "The as signed cause was membranous croup," said the health officer, "and it is the sec ond case and death in this family. I think physicians should report such cases, so as to be on the right side."

He Is Behind the Bars

H. J. Parker was arrested at Muskegon charged with fraudulent practices. It is alleged that he attempted to obtain \$60 from the Muskegon branch of the Stew art-Hartson Co. on order for a business directory advertisement which the com-pany had never ordered. The officers be-lieve that the trail of the gang of men operating in directory advertising trands ias been struck. Several firms have been victimized lately and only Thursday, the Stewast-Hartson Go: were caught by a similar plan. Manager Temple avers that Parker pretended he was the agent of the United Reference Directory, and to the officers said that he came to collect the order for S. H. Robinson of Chicago, a casual acquaintance. He is 22 years old dressed well and had \$2.50 on him.

### Minor State Matters.

George H. White, one of Marshall's prominent business men, dropped dead of eart trouble. He had just returned to nis place of business from attending funeral. Death was instantaneous.

Wilson H. Tousey, one of the leading citizens of northern Michigan, died sud-It is announced that three capitalists from New York City were in Battle Creek last week, incog., investigating the prospects of Jerry Boynton's proposed Central Michigan Railroad from Ohio denly in Bay City. He was prominent in lumber circles and a director of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railrond. He wan nearly 60 years of age.

Central Michigan Railroad from Ohio through Battle Creek to Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. They have been over the entire route and have visited the cities and towns through which it is proposed to pass, looking up the resources and business prospects and manufacturing interests of these towns. It is claimed that they were very fragraphy impressed with The annual military ball of Company C The annual military ball of Company C. Michigan National Guards, and a reception to Gov. Pingree and staff, was held at the Kalamazoo armore, and it was perhaps the most brilliant; social event over witnessed in southwestern Michigan. The Covernor and his military staff appeare for the first time in their glittering gold lace and new uniforms. Besides Gov. Pingree, wife and daughter, and his staff, there were about forty officers of th National Guards present from variou parts of the State.

The Saginaw City Treasurer has been instructed to collect the \$2,543.94 of taxes due the city on demand by the Union Street Railway Co., at once, and if necessary by levying on the property of the company

The Supreme Court granted a writ of certiorari bringing to the Lansing court for review the case brought by D. W. Moreland to test the right of Gov. Pingree to occupy the office of Mayor of Detroit in which the Wayne Circuit Court held that Moreland had no standing, the Attorne General alone having power to institut

such proceedings. While Frank Coleman, a farmer livir four miles north of Anderson, was driving into his woods, a falling tree struct him on the back, knocking him out of the sleigh. He was 'carried to the hous where he died. He leaves a widow ar four small children

The Beaton Harbor and Eastern Tran sit Railway Co. closed contracts for th Courtright factory that/has been idle for three years, and will convert it into ; mammoth electric power house to farnish power for their road that is to extend to Cassopolis from Lake Michigan through the tunnel. They expect to set 300 mer ork within sixty days building tunne

Dan Steel was struck and killed by SENATE AND HOUSE. assenger train at Newberry.

While at work in the woods on Gran Marais bay, Alger County, Nelson Bean was killed by a rolling log. WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW Jounthan Adam Pale, one of the pioneers in the vicinity of Benton Harbor, lied in that city at the age of 80 years. MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls o The residents of Thompsonville think bey might as well sell their jail, as here has been only one man in it for the Congress-Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon-An Impar tial Resume of the Business

The National Solons.

When the navil appropriation bill first came up in the Senate Monday afternoon Mr. Chandler stated that he would move later to increase the appropriation for torpedo boats or decrease the number provided. All the other items were agreed to without comment except that relating to cost of armor, establishment of Government agreed more agreed to the cost of the cost to cost of armor establishment of Government armor plant, etc., which occasioned extended debate. The Chandler amendment reducing the price of armor plate to \$300 a ton was adopted without a division. Another, to reduce the total of contracts authorized to \$2.407,500, to correspond with the reduction per ton, was adopted. The amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish a Government armor plate factory at a cost of Secretary of the Navy to establish a Government armor plate factory at a cost of \$1,500,000 if he falled to make contracts was lost. The naval bill was passed at midnight, and although Mr. Chandler tried to call up the international monetary conference bill the Senate adjourned. In the House the bill to prohibit the transmission of detailed accounts of prize fights by mail or telegraph led to n very lively skirmish, in which prize fighting was denounced on all sides. But the bill met with most strenuous ourosition on the with most strenuous opposition on the ground that it would tend to establish a censorship of the press, and was finally sidetracked. A bill was passed to provide for the transmission to Washington of presidential election returns by mail. The bill abolishes the system of messengers now employed. gers now employed.

In the Senate Tuesday the fortification In the Senate Tuesday the fortification bill was passed, as was also the deficiency appropriation bill, after amendment to keep the \$1,310,427 claim of the Southern Pacific Company in the treasury until final adjustment of the Government lein upon that corporation. The House amendments to the international monetary conference bill were agreed to, and the bill sent to the President. The President sent to the Rouse a veto message upon the immigration bill, his principal objection being to the educational claims; the President being to the educational clause; the Presi dent holds that the worse class of immi grants is not found among the illiterate The day in the House was one of routin work.

The House Thursday, by a vote of 193 to 37, overrode the veto of the immigration bill. The conference report on the postodice appropriation bill was agreed to. Then the fight on the naval bill was required. Then the fight on the naval bill was renewed, the price of armor plate being the matter at issue. The Senate amendments to reduce the price, from \$533 to \$5300 and to build three torpedo boats and a practice boat, were agreed to. The Indian bill, District of Columbia appropriation bill, and the sundry civil bill were accepted as they came from conference. The Senate's work was confined to closing business; and the measures considered by the House were the only ones in hand. All of them went to the President as the House accepted them. All of them went to the President as the House accepted them.

Both Senate and House adjourned with

both Schate and House adjourned with-out day Thursday. In the Senate agree-ment was minimous to resolutions ex-pressing the appreciation of the Senate for the able and inpartial discharge of the duties of presiding officer by Mr. Steven-son, and by Mr. Frye, president protent. Mr. Hoar announced that the committee of Congress had waited on the Presiden of Congress had waited on the President and that he had asked them to convey his congratulations on the close of their labors. There was anxious awaiting for the announcement that the President had signed the remaining appropriation bills. But it did not come. Gradually the identity of the Senate was merged into the more striking features of the inauguration core many, and the feesion came to a close more striking features of the inauguration coremony, and the session came to a close without further legislative business. The general deficiency bill failed in conference, and the agriculture, sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills failed to executive approval. The House was still in the legislative day of Tuesday when it adjourned without day. The closing hours were uneventful. The statement had worked hard all night to get the sundry civil. Indian and agricultural bills to the president, only to have them 'pocket vetoed," while the general deficiency bill failed of passage because the House re-Tused to subscribe to the \$500,000 of Bowman claims which the Senate insisted upon. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, with a few appropriate remarks, offered a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his impartiality as a presiding officer, which we are not subscribed a presiding officer, ceremony, and the session came to a clos his impartiality as a presiding offic which was unanimously adopted by a ing-vote. As Speaker Reed mounted rostrum the members rose and cheered-valiantly. He acknowledged the warm reception and then delivered his parting address. With a whick of the gavel at 14.50, then desired the mayel at then declared the House ad journed without day and the members hurried over to the Senate to participate

in the ceremonies there. The Senute went into executive session promptly upon the receipt of the Cabine nominations, and as soon as the announce ment was made of the appointment of ment was made of the appointment of Senator Sherman, whose name headed the list, he was confirmed. It is the practice to refer all nominations to committee, but it was the desire of Mr. Sheman's friends to signalize their regard for him by immediate action. There was more form than reality in the preference of the other nominations to committee. Not one other nominations to committee. Not one of the committees held a formal meeting they being polled on the floor of the Ser ate in every instance. No objection wa made in committee to confirmation. Whil made in committee to communation. While, the Seniate was in legislative session: the credentials of Mr. Hanna as Senator from Ohio, to succeed Mr. Sherman, were presented by Mr. Fornker and he was sworn in by Vice-President Hobert. Mr. Davis was also designated acting chairman of the Committee or Fornier. President Hobert. the Committee on Foreign Relations to succeed Mr. Sherman. Beyond the usual notification to the President, nothing further was done.

### News of Minor Note

The President has vetoed the bills to pension Mary A. Veil and Mrs. Mary A. reeman, both remarried widows.

At Stralsund, Germany, a fisherman named Genz sailed with his three sons out to sen. A storm came up, the boat capsized and all were drowned. Mrs. August Hanson and four children

are dead at lake Preston, S. D. from gas from a straw burning heating stove while Hauson himself is dying. The colored Knights Templar commanderies of the United States have organized a grand commandery in St. Louis. Delegates from seven districts were present and over thirty States were represented.

Ap extensive cave-in occurred in the sown of Wyoming, Pa., in the main workings of the Schooley mine, 600 feet underneath the town. The postoffice is almost a complete werek, and other buildings, including three dwellings, sank a distance

of twenty feet. of twenty feet.

John Brown, the oldest orangeman in
Canada, is dead at his home in Carp Village, near Ottawa. He had feached the
age of 98. He was initiated into the
Orange order in 1820 in L. O. L. No. 911. In the district of Resharkin, County of Antrim, Ireland. For many years he followed farming and hotelkeeping.

### MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

In the House Monday the committee of the whole passed the anti-high hat bill. The bill to prevent adulteration of buckwheat flour was refer ad back to committee, after striking out the section providing that any person having mixed flour in possession should be fined. This places the responsibility upon the miller. A resolution to investigate the pardon of convice David Wixom was adopted. But twenty-one Senators were present at the session of the Senator therefore no attempt was made to take up the Tennessee resolution for the Michigan exhibit at the exposition. It went on the table, to be taken up later. It did not take the Senators thirty minutes to clear away their devotional exercises, present batches of grange petitions and pass two bills, one for the repeal of the act for the collection of cereal statistics, the other for the repeal of the act for the collection of statistical information relative to deaf, dumb, blind and insane. In the House Monday the committee of

lind and insane. The trip of some of the legislators to Washington left a noticeable vacancy in the seats of the House Tuesday, but few faces were missed from the Senate. The Senate passed two measures: To legalize ertain sewer assessments of Negaunee; and for the incorporation of homes for and for the incorporation of homes for aged, infirm or indigent men or women. Bills passed the House as follows: Per-mitting the bonding of Chippewa County for \$40,000, immediate effect; authorizing Tawas City to issue bonds for \$4,800, im-mediate effect; prohibiting life and accilent insurance companies from taking marine or fire risks; for service of Circuit.

Court processes upon corporations; for care of insane persons at Kent County insane asylum; barring dower right of Insane women; providing that townships and cities in St. Clair County take care of their own peor. of their own poor.

The Legislature Wednesday violated a ong-established precedent in disposing of he Baird-Kerr election contest. Heretoore, without exception, the contestant has been seated whenever his politics was in accord with the majority. In declaring neither party entitled to the seat, and leaving the people to decide the question at the approaching election, a hovel-way out of the difficulty has been employed. Both Representative Baird and Contestant Kerr are allowed \$200. The House passed many bills, all of a local character. Local measures occupied the greater time of the Senate. To such an extent was this true that Senator Thompson was led to remark that when the Senate was not engaged in authorizing some town of 500 or \$00 to bond itself for \$40,000 or so, though he did not see where they could dispose of their bonds, that the august body was engaged in legislation of the afus been seated whenever his politics was oody was engaged in legislation of the af-airs of the animal kingdom. He thought fairs of the animal kingdom. He thought at least two-thirds of the time of the Schate should be given up to legislation for the human kind. The bill for a bounty of \$15 on wolves was then under discussion. Thompson declared that the bill should really be fermed a measure for the featuring of the most industry. He fostering of the wolf industry. He de-clared for a bounty on twins or triplets rather than little wolves.

Both houses of the Legislature Thurs Both houses of the Legislature Thursday adopted resolutions congratulating President McKinley on his inauguration and pledging, his administration unqualised support. Every silver Senator made an address in support of the resolutions. The Senate killed the bill to repeal the law providing for the taxation of real estate mortgages. The vote was cless and the bill may pass later. The House unsented James Kerr, member from the Second district of Saginaw County, and ordered a new election to fill the vacancy on April 5.

Awake for Ninety Hours.

Prof. Patrick and Dr. Gilbert, of the University of Iowa, have recently tried the experiment, which is described in he Psychological Review, of keeping three observers awake for ninety consecutive hours. The observers did not secutive hours. The conservers an not suffer, although dogs die if kept awake four or five days. The physical and mental condition of the observers were noted during and after the enforced insomnia, and the results are of great scientific and practical interest.

A Himalayan Settlement.
Rupshu, a district on the north slope of the Himalayas, 15,000 feet above sea level and surrounded by mounthins from 3,000 to 5,000 feet higher, has a permanent population of 500 persons who live in goat-hair tents all the year round. Water freezes there every night but no snow falls on account of the dryness of the air. The people are shepherds, and dress in pajamas and a long cloak, wearing an additional cloak in unusually cold weather.

### Toys of Ancient Egypt.

It seems very odd to have unearthed the playthings as well as the tablets and weapons of antiquity, and yet among the objects found recently in the whole company of wooden soldiers, fifteen inches in height. The soldiers carry lances, and give a good idea of the style of military equipment prevailing in the time of the Pharaohs

Presumption Rebuked. "One of the strong points about this carpet, ma'am," said the salesman, "Is that it won't show dirt as plainly as some others. You wouldn't have to weep it nearly as often as-

"I shouldn't have to sweep it at all. oung man," interrupted Mrs. Gaswell; we keep a hired girl."—Lewiston Journal.

### Or gin of the Harp.

The harp is believed to have been used in Scotland before the introduction of the bugpipe, though that is of considerable antiquity. The latter instrument is remarkable as being known the most distant times and nations. Prediction Discredited.

"The weather bureau predicts light now," said Mrs. Cityman, reading from the newspaper. "Well. I'll bet a cookie it will be

dark-brown, as usual," replied Mr. Cityman.—New York World. For the Tutored Savage. Among the supplies ordered to be bought for the Indians the other day

ppears one item, 8.000 boxes of shee The Greatest Men

The average height of the horse i about 14 hands. As much bitterness and hate can be

apressed in a word as can be fired out of a gun. The greatest Jesuit was Ignatius Loyola, who at the age of 33 began his studies, and subsequently founded the order of the Society of Jesus,

The most noted monk was St. Ber-uard, the preacher of the second crusade and the founder of an order which endures to the present day.

Harvey was the pioneer of modern argery; discovering, as he did, the circulation of the blood, he laid the foundations of the modern science.
Rembrandt was the head of the

Dutch school. Some erities ascert that his mastery of colors and coloring surpasses that of any other artist,

### WM. M'KINLEY IS PRESIDENT

Reins of Government Are Placed in His Hands.

### SOLEMN OATH TAKEN

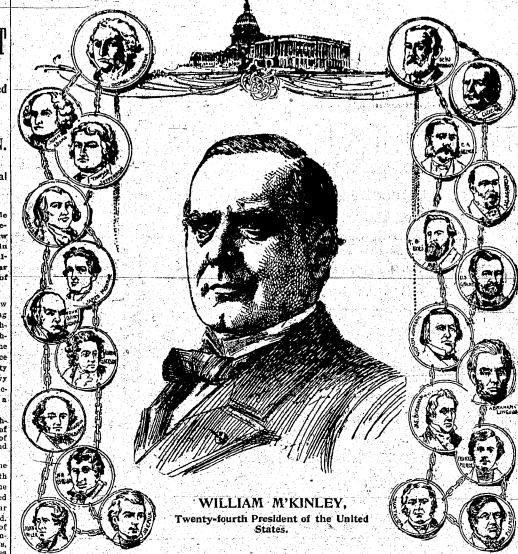
Thousands View the Inaugural Ceremonies.

Patriotism of Seventy Million People Breathed Into the Inaugural Core-montes-Uncounted Thousands View Proceedings-Resplendent Scene in the Senate Chamber-Gorgeous Military Pageaut the Great Speciacular Feature - Brilliant Decorations of the Capital-Grand Ball.

William McKinley, of Ohlo, is now President of the United States. Standing with bowed head before an immense gath ering of people, he took the oath to faithfully perform the duties of the office. The ceremony was performed by Chief Justice Fuller. With an expression of humility mingled with realization of the heavy burdens he was about to assume, Mr. Mc-Kinley bent his head and repeated in a clear voice the words:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

There was a deathlike silence as the preparations for administering the oath were begun. The people could see the pantomime enacted, but only the favored few in the immediate vicinity could hear few in the immediate vicinity could hear the words; then a cannon shot was heard. This marked the beginning of the term of William McKinley as President, and instantly a tremendous cheer went up. Hats, canes. handkerchiefs and other articles were waved as President McKinley stepped to the edge of the Capitol portice and howed his nekrowledgments to the people. As soon as the President noticed a full in the applause he began to deliver the inaugural address. At least 150,000 stringers witnessed the ceremony, while the capital city citizens, numbering 300,-010-people, lined the streets and filled the 0.00 people, lined-the streets and filled th avenues. Capitol Plaza, where President McKinies stool, was filled with a seething, Surging mass of between 50,000 and 40,000 people.



bow of bright color, in which Old Glbry

predominated.

Enormous Gathering of People.

To witness all this display there was a mighty gathering of the American people in the capital and even up to noon the railroads poured thousands into the city to swell the great-total of strangers. Everybody agreed that it was an ideal inauguration day as far as the weather was concerned, for those who expected to march in the parade, while the increasing

ground out with a speed which made those spectators who have been watching progress of this great national legislative mill for the past two years dizzy. An immense throng of people stood round the olice, obedient to orders issued by their superiors, because the capacity of the building could not be stretched, refused hadmission to all save those who held tickstother to the Senate, where the dignitaries of the said and officials announced the Vice-President-blief or the Senate, where the dignitaries of the nation were assembled.

A sound night's rest put the President-elect in perfect condition for the exhaustrivial of President Cleveland and President Cleveland All President Cleveland and President Cleveland All Pre

the President-elect to the Capitol. They were admitted at once and exchanged greetings with Mr. and Mrs, McKinley. Soon the President-elect emerged from his reception room on the arm of Senator Sherman. He looked calm and walked firmly. Just behind him came Secretary Porter, with Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin. Capt. Heistand of the army, with Abner McKinley, brought up the rear and kert back the people who pressed upon the

sin. Capt. Heistand of the army, with Abner McKiuley, brought up the rear and kept back the people who pressed upon the party, even in the hotel corridors.

As the party, ewenged from the private entrance of the Ebbitt there was a roar of applause that shook the buildings. The street was packed with a solid mass of people, through which the carriage that was to convey the President-elect to the White House could scarcely be driven. While the police struggled to clear a passage through the crowd the President-elect stood at the head of the granite steps and bowed his acknowledgments. The applause became deafening as he crossed the sidewalk and mounted the carriage step, so great that he stopped again, while the horses reared and champed uneasily in the din, and turned from side to side with uncovered head, his face expressing the appreciation he felt of this great manifestation of popular esteem. The President-elect was seated with Scnator Sherman, witting or the rear seat and Scnator. ation of popular esteem. The President-elect was seated with Senator Sherman, sitting on the rear seat, and Senator-Mitchell and Mr. Porter occupied the

The start was made for the White House amid renewed cheering by the crowd. Troop A of the Cleveland crack cavalry troop, comprising about 100 men, splendidly mounted on black chargers, remarked the way through the mass of respondents.

Scene in the Senate. ident came the venerable Mrs. McI Sr., garbed befitting her years.

A sound night's rest put the Presidentelect in perfect condition for the exhausting functions of the day. He had retired
early, so that he enjoyed a full night's
repose, and the beneficial effect was plainly visible when he arose Thursday morning and saluted Mrs. McKinley with theremark that it was the first day of her
accession to the dignity and title of the
first lady of the land.

At the minutes it 10 o'clock Senator
Sherman and Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, of the Senate committee appointed
to conduct the inauguration, appeared and
announced that they had come to escort
the President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley. It was just 12:20
when they entered the main doors, facing
the Vice-President, and attention was rivetad at once on these two central figures
as they moved down the middle aisle. Mr.
McKinley bowed to the presiding officer,
and, with Mr. Cleveland, was seated immediately in front of the platform, facing
the Senate and the-crowds.
On the left sat Major General Miles.
Commanding officer of the navy, and Admiral Brown, senior officer of the navy.
The members of
the President Cleveland and President-lect McKinley. It was just 12:20
when they entered the main doors, facing
the Vice-President, and attențion was just
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The members of the condition of the original and the vice-President clevel McKinley. It was just 12:20
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the Vice-President and attențion was just 12:20
when they entered the main doors, facing
the Vice-President and extention the vice-President and extention the vice-President and attențion vas just 12:20
when th

both in full uniform. The members of the outgoing cabinet were in a semi-circle to the left, facing the outgoing and incom-ing Presidents. On the opposite side of



VICE PRESIDENT HOBART.

the center aisle, in a semi-circle, were Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices. The members of the House of Representatives filled the entire body of the hall on the right side and on the opposite area of the chamber sat the Senters and Senters alect.

ntors and Senators-elect.

As the presidential party took their seats Vice-President Stevenson rose and invitrepended the way through the mass of people, with a line stretching almost across the street; the coachman gave the word to the desk, raised his right hand and took to his horses, the carriage fell in behind and the way was taken down Fourteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue and to the White House.

Some in the Sevate.

Scene in the Senate.

dent calling an extra session of the Senate
The Senate chamber was the center of having been read. Vice-President Hobart The Senate chamber was the center of thaving been read, vice-gression, mount attraction. The presidential family arrived at 11:30. Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Barber, took particularly the form seat which had been reserved for her. Following the wife of the new President came the venerable Mrs. McKinley, Cleveland and President McKinley, and Sr.; garbed befitting her years. The the other officials following.



THE inaugural ball Thursday night closed the celebration of McKinley's induction into office. The great court of the pension building, in which the function took place, was gorgeously decorated with flags and bunting and forests of tropical plants and potted flowers. The arched galleries were hidden with greens and superb designs in lights and flags. The ball proper opened with the narrival of the President at 930 o'clock, and as he entered with Mrs. McKinley and, the presidential party the full Marine band anaounced the arrival with the opening march. President and Mrs. McKinley then headed the grand promenade and made a complete tour of the ball room. This was practically their only public appearance at the function, as they then retired to the suite of apartments set uside for their use, and there received a few friends and the most distinguished guests. As he had not fully recovered from weakness incident to his recent attack of grip, Mr. McKinley was obliged to forego the pleasure of a general handshaking. Vice-President and Mrs. McKinley, this arrangement having been made to facilitate the reception of privileged guests. The great crush on the floor made dancing an impossibility until a late hour, when the crowd had been considerably reduced. THE inaugural ball Thursday night closed the celebration of McKinley's induc

PROVED BUSINESS.

Ira of Prosperity Promised by Republicans in the Campaign of 1896 Has Begup with the Year 1897-

Special Washington corres The report of the House Committee of 1896 in reference to international bl Senate was this question and it is unone if necessary. It passed the Senate without a dissenting vote. It went to House Committee on Coinage, ever, so amended it as to authorize the resident to appoint special envoys to endeavor to bring about international ction on the silver question through regotiation instead of through an interhe House shortly and passed so that it all a conference, if need be, very soon ann leaders in Congress and out of it to made by the party at St. Louis with reference to a re-establishment of a use of silver through international action.

This is shown in various mports and fewer failures are occur ing in 1897 than in the same period of 1896. Thus the Dawn of Prosperity promised in the campaign of 1896 has

No determination has yet been tion of boot sugar in the Vorthwestorn States where beet growing is practicable they are finding it extremely difficult to devise any way by which it can be accomplished. It is scarcely expected that the bounty system will be made feature of the new law, and it will of course be impossible to so shape the tariff that beet sugar would derive any greater encouragement than cane sugar from the rates of duty levied

and it may be added somewhat embarrassed in regard to the wool schedule The extremely high rates of protection demanded by the Wool-Growers' Assoclation are looked upon as likely, it adopted, to result in such an increase in prices of woolen goods as to prove not only unpopular but absolutely unall other classes of population outside of the comparatively few who are engaged in wool producing. It is in the effort to strike the "golden mean" between the extremely high tariff demanded by the wool producers and the

DAWN OF A NEW DAY. low rates desired by the manufacturers that the committee is now engaged A. B. CARSON.

A Costly Experiment, The total increase of the bonded in debtedness during Cleveland's adminis tration is \$262,315,400, on which there is an annual interest charge of \$11,532, 616: The total interest upon \$100,000. 000 of 5 per cent bonds issued, during the ten years from their date that mus elapse before they are redeemable, 1950,000,000. Interest on \$62,315,400 or f per cent bonds which are not payable for thirty years will be \$75,978,480 making the total interest that must be paid on the earlier issues of bonds \$125, 978,480. From this amount there mus be subtracted \$19,972,640, premiums re ceived on the sale of bonds, leaving a balance of \$100,005,840. The final bond issues on a thirty-year interest basis will run the amount of principal and in terest which the people must eventually pay, to nearly \$500,000,000, in which prodigious figure the cost of Cleve land's experiment with "tariff reform" will one day be expressed.

Is it any wonder that people were in hurry last fall for a change of admin istration or that the President-elect has such next-to-unanimous support in his purpose of calling an extra session?

San Francisco Chronicle. The Tariff Bill Will Pass.
For a time it looked as if the Reput licans would not be strong enough in the next Congress to pass a new tariff bill, and, indeed, they would not be if the Senate were to divide upon stric party lines. But matters have so work ed out that a fair majority for protection may be counted upon without any unholy alliance with the so-called sound money Democrats," Not reckon ing Senator McEnery, of Louisiana who has given in full adhesion to the Republican economic program, there are now understood to be enough silver Schafors in line to put the passage of a new McKinley bill within the pale of certainty.-San Francisco Chronicle. Taking Good Care of the Rarmer

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House o Representatives are, according to the Chicago Journal, taking good care o the farmer. It says: "Rates on cattle have been advanced materially over those in the Wilson law. Barley has been put back at the McKinley figure in spite of the protests of maltsters. The McKinley rates have been restored or fruits and berries to the displeasure of he fruit exchanges of the country and the orange growers are to have greater protection than they enjoyed under the McKinley law. In response to an urgent demand the duty on hay will be advance ed from \$2 to \$4 a ton, another restora tion to the old figure, and 1 cent a pound will be charged upon chicory. The Mc-Kinley rates are re-established on breadstuffs, rice, dairy products, potatoes, starch, castor beans, flaxseed ments, ment products, eggs, poultry vegetables and sait."

The Wilson Law Ruined Lumbermen. When the McKinley law was up, as also when the Wilson act was pending the lumbermen, as a rule, were indifferent whether a tariff was put on their product or not. To-day they are almos unanimous for a high protective rate The reason is not far to seek. The lumbermen have been driven fairly desperate by the stress of the times. Old and well-established firms have gone down Fortunes have been wrecked. Firms which are still hanging on find them selves overstocked with lumber which they cannot sell at the cost of produc tion. The market has been continually hammered down by dealers who have been compelled to let their stock go at a loss to save it from rotting on their hands, or to enable them to meet obligations which must be paid.-Buffalo Express.

Don't Want on Honest Ballot. The Alabama Legislature has turne back the hands of progress a hundred years. The Australian ballot law did not give the political machine, which dominates that State, a sufficient op portunity to debauch the ballot, and so the law has been repealed. This is a disgrace to Alabama, and shows clear ly that an honest ballot and an hones count is not wanted by the Democratic managers down there. That the law was ever passed was one of the sur-prises of last year.—Ohio State Jousgal

Pops Want Paper Money. Mr. Washburn says that "the next may be fought on scientific vs. metal money," by which he means that even the free coinage of silver would not satisfy those from whom it has received its chief support-that they have not advocated it with any thought of promoting practical bimetallism, but cause it would be a long step towar. the still cheaper money which they ad ocate, namely, paper.—Pittsburg Com mercial-Gazette.

Political Potpour:i.
The Omalia World-Herald admits that business is improving, but says it s a natural consequence and not the result of any political manifestation.

Complaint is made that Kansas Popwlist officials have not given a suffcient number of places to members of their own party. Nobody has charged however, that they haven't freely given places to members of their own fam-

There is a good deal of humbug in the statement that the present Congress is another "billion-dollar" Con gress. As a matter of fact, this country has never had a billion-dollar Congress. For example, the gross appro priations of the Fifty-fourth Congress re estimated at \$1,040,000,000. Inc u.1 ed in this sum, however, is nearly \$200,000,000 for the Pestoffice Depart ment, practically every dollar of which will be returned to the Government in the shape of postal revenues.

The Director of the Mint in his an mual report has compiled a table show ing the circulation of gold and silver in the United States at the close of each fiscal year since June 30, 1873, when silver was demonstized. Probably ther could not be presented in any other form in so small a space such a com-plete refutation of the assertion tha the policy adopted by the United States has been antagonistic to the use of sil ver as a money metal. The circulation of silver has been increased in the Uni ted States from 15 cents per head in 1873 to \$8.81 per head in 1896, or a total of \$628,728,071.

### TRAMPS OF SIBERIA.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE IN A BARREN LAND.

May Be Shot Down Without Compassion Like Beasts, but They Have Their Revenge on a Helpless People -Outgrowth of the Exile System.

World's Worst Vagrants.

The very worst tramps in the world are the outcome of the penal system

of Siberia. They are the runaway convicts, and wee be-tide the unfortunate stranger who die ed. so much seek per-manent liberty

falls into their hands. The very manner of their life causes them to be greatly fear-The Siberlan runaway convict, writes a correspondent, does not

from his hard en-forced labor as to CONVICT TRAMP. obtain a momentary respite. And what a fearful freedom it is! A never ending struggle in a murderous climate, with the tortures of hunger and a constant hiding from pursuit, to end in finally being caught, put into irons and sent back to the mines from which he has escaped. Such is the career of the "bradlaga." Sometimes a whole life is thus spent in tramping, being caught, brought back and running away again, and so on until death liberates the unfortunate one from the burden of life and society from a dan-

gerous pariah. To discourage these frequent attempts at escape the government has granted the lawful privilege to any one of either capturing or shooting down the bradiaga on sight; and, in fact, the Mongolian buriats in the Irkutsk province make a regular business of hunting them just as they do for the fur animals, as, according to their calculation, the clothes of these unfortunate wretches, however are worth more than five kopecks (21/2 cents), the price they obtain for the



TRAMPS UNDER ARREST

American" squirrel. While crossing these buriat settlements the bradiaga is afraid to reveal himself, even for obaining food, and is invariably forced

brough hunger to commit theft. Their mode of attack is simple. Travelers are never molested in the daytime. It is only at night that these blackguards attempt their nefarious work. The most dangerous hours are between 3 and 6 a. m., when travelers who have been on the qui vive all night somewhat relax their vigilance. A ouple of the thieves are told off to cut the traces of the tarantass, two more to seize and bind the yemstchik (accomplice or not); and three or four others at the same moment to climb over the back of the vehicle, and, failing suddenly in front of the hood, to dispatch the passengers with a blow from a heavy bludgeon. In Yeneseisk and Tobolsk provinces

there is a sort of understanding between the villagers and the runaways. The peasants not only do not hunt the bradlaga, but give them food and other necessaries. The tramps, on their side, even when in superlor numbers, never atack the inhabitants except in cases where it is absolutely necessary to insure their own safety. Such mutual oncessions arise not only from habit,

out from mutual interest.

When on a dark night (for the tramps traverse villages only at night) a peasant is roused from his slumbers by a loud knocking at the door and his question is answered, "The unfortunate ones," he runs to his storeroom, and, getting food, throws it over the wall as quickly as possible, without opening the gates or asking any explanation. The recipients thank him and as quickly withdraw.

One of the leading characteristics of

the bradiaga which distinguish them from other murderers and freebooters is their complete indifference and absence of irritation and passion committing a deed of blood. But what astonishes one most is the combination of the most hardened crime with some religious ideas, and also a cerain degree of humility, born of severe discipline of hard labor of the mines. which produces a show of pity toward the victim they are destroying in the most cold-blooded manner.

Misfortune and the bradiaga is one of the most unfortunate of beings—un-consciously furns their thoughts toward religion. In justification of their crimes they invariably say, "we are poor sin-

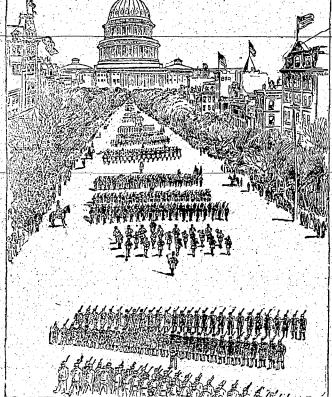


A SIBERIAN PRISON.

ers, but also most unfortunate, and therefore God will forgive us all our sins." Whenever they see a cross they always take off their caps and cross

themselves.
When a detenseless traveler is met by a band of these desperadoes he is ttacked and robbed, and then he is killed for the purpose of preventing his telling the police of the circumstance. After the body has been stripped of its clothing it is hidden and the tramps

A pace is considered to be about 1



PARADE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

There have been many inaugurations in Washington, but in many respects that of March 4, 1897, will go down in instory as excelling all that have gone before. The citizens of the capital city worked to that end with a degree of energy unknown, and the great popular demonstration was a unique and shiring success in every particular. In beauty, in taste, in novelty the decorations of the city were incomparably superior to anything ever seen in Washington; the magnificent body of regular United States troops was more numerous than any gathered since Grant's great display at the close of the war; seventeen sovereign States had their citizens enteen sovereign States had their citizen in the line of parade and over sixty civil organizations helped swell its magnificent

Along the broad avenue, on every open space, were erected grand stands instead of being disfigurements to the



scene, as has been the case in days gone scene, as has been the case in days gone by—mere scaffolds of rough boards—were not only confortably covered and of pretty architectural design, but were most appropriately and substantially decorated. The citizens had spent money with a liberal hand to brautify their houses and with the aid of the thousands of flags of the thousands of flags of the housands of the housands of the housands of

warmth of the sun as it mounted higher

Detachments of the regular troops to take part in the great display were early abroad, swinging along at a quickstep, easy and confident; in sharp contrast to the more gaudy overcoat militamen. Seats were in great demand. The bril-

liant day sent the stock of the grane stands up several points, and there was scarcely a seat to be had on any of the big stands. Nearly every building along the line of march that had a window comthe line of march that had a window commanding a view of the avenue was in the market. The prices asked had been phenomenal—\$25 being the lowest for which a single window could be had, while the prices ranged from that figure to \$300 for a three-window room. Calvin Brice of Ohio paid \$1,000 for an avenue room for the day of Willard's with largher for the day at Willard's with luncheor served for a small party, and Secretary Carlisle a good price for one in the Posta

Carlisle a good price for one in the Postal Telegraph building.
While the rest of the town was pulsing with enthusiastic anticipation, there sat at his desk in the White House the man who is now ex-President. Even his indisposition of Tuesday did not keep him from his work. Air. Cleveland toiled through most of Wednesday night, and when he resumed his labors in the morned him to be turned. when he resumed his labors in the morning the electric lights had to be turned on, for day had not broken yet. He worked on till the hour for him to leave the White House for the last time as President, and then he laid down his pen with the satisfaction to himself, at least, of duty done. His cabinet officers also were will all a page and in eleging up the final similarly engaged in cleaning up the final hits of business on their desks, and, like chief, were ready to relinquish the

cares of office.
Close of Congress.

proprintely and substantially decorated. The citizens had spent money with a liberal hand to beautify their houses and with the aid of the thousands of flags of with the aid of the thousands of flags of every kind loaned by the National Government, Penusylvania avenue, the great lost time. The House was noisy, the artery of the city, was turned into a rain-

TARIFF, BIMETALLISM, AND IM-

Progress of the Tariff Bill,

Good Washington News.

on Coinage, Weights and Measures favors the immediate passage in the House of the Senate resolution authorzing President McKinley to appoint delegates to an international conference and to call such a conference, if neces sary. This shows that it is the determination of the Republicans generally to carry out the pledge of the platform metallism. One of the earliest subjects taken up by the Republicans in the derstood that this was done after a conference with President-elect McKinley and with his full approval and by his desire. A bill was framed authorizing him to appoint delegates to an interna tional bimetallic conference and to call Weights and Measures, was discussed and passed that committee without a dissenting vote. The committee, hownational conference, should be think this plan preferable. It is presumed that the resolution will be taken up in will be practicable for President Mc Kinley to appoint delegates or even to after he enters upon the duties of his office. There can be no doubt of the bsolute determination of the Republicarry out to its full extent the pledge

The promise of improved business conditions which was made by the Re publicans during the campaign is being kept even more promptly than was ex-pected. It was not anticipated, of ourse, that the mere election of McKinley and a Republican Congress could, even before McKinley should be inaugurated or the Congress assembled, im-prove business conditions materially. But it seems that the mere confidence which has come from this action has, without waiting for the repeal of the tariff law or the incoming of Presiden McKinley, already had its effect upon business. ways by numerous reports of different kinds from all over the country, but the facts are especially pointed out by statement Issued by the New York Commercial Advertiser, which has cau-vassed the country through newspaper opinion and by other processes. It reports that while there is no "boom" in light, nor any looked for, there is a steady improvement in business along all lines, which indicates that good times are at hand, indeed are knocking at our doors. Factories and mills, it says, are resuming in all parts of the country, stocks of manufactured goods are low and demands a resumption of manufacture. Money is plentiful at easonable rates of interest. The gold palance in the treasury has a margin of forty odd millions and heavy credit bal-ances are outstanding in our favor abroad. Exports continue in excess of

Business Improving.

oegun with the year 1897. Progress of the Tariff Bill.
The Ways and Means Committee is moving slowly forward in its work on the tariff bill. It has formally announced that it will not be able to com plete the bill during the present session of Congress and will probably not have it ready for presentation until the next Congress meets in special session. reached on the sugar schedule, but on all farm products which have been taken up and acted upon the interests of the farmers have been very thor oughly protected. McKinley law rates have been restored in most cases, and his seems to have been just about the desire of the furmers. It is observed hat those representatives of the farmers who came before the committee, in most cases recommended the restora tion of the rates of that law, and this recommendation has been followed as far as possible. It has been suggested that the committee in framing the rates on sugar should give to the beet sugar industry some greater encouragement than is given to cane sugar This suggestion is based upon the as sumption that beet sugar is in fact an "infant industry," while care sugar has been produced in this country for many vears and does not require the encour gement for its extension that the boa sugar industry needs. While the memhers of the committee recognize this nct and would be glad to extend this special encouragement to the produc-

The committee is still undetermined,

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR THURSDAY, MAR. 11, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray ing Mich., as second-class matter

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Ticket

For Justice of Supreme Court, CHARLES D. LONG, OF INGHAM.

For Regents of State University. W. J. CAWKER, of LENAWEE, and C. D. LAWTON, of VAN BUREN.

### Republican County Ticket.

For Commissioner of Schools. WILLIAM G. MARSH, of Grayling.

stands up for it now like a man .-Indianapolis Journal.

county. We'll be dead in it 'ere long. -Atlanta Tribune.

Forty Representatives in the next bers with McKinley. The next President will not have Congress on his hands, but at his back.

When the Senators meet in extra session it is hoped that they will not devote so much thought to victims of all about that deficit.-Globe Dem.

Representative Gibson, of Tennesbombardment of Spanish forts in case

Gen. Alger says that what, the country needs "above all things is rest, confidence and neace." It is a good sentiment, and shows that the General is qualified to be Secretary of war .- Globe Dem.

Though Michigan did a big share of the fighting in every war in which the country has been engaged since the Revolution, Gen. Alger is the first man of that State to hold the office of Secretary of War.-Nat. Trib.

An Ohio factory recently received an order from England for 42,000 pairs of shoes. There is a style about that the English can not master, and their cheapness also is beginning to tell in foreign markets .-Globe Dem.

Sneaker Reed is declared to be unpopular with his fellow-Representatives because he is using the power of his office to stop bills for expending money for unnecessary purposes, in regard to the inauguration: It | RESOLVED by the Senate and House in regard to the inauguration: It of Resolved by the Senate and House for restoring to the country the needof Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constituthe opposite effect with the people similar occasion. The city was better

-Nat. Tribune.

vance of the long-delayed period of that the trade outlook is decidedly encouraging, and though no so callwhich we enjoyed under protection and Republicanism not many years ago. But business men can not expect prosperity all at once. There would even be an element of danger in so quick a recovery from our recent disasters. To be lasting, prosperity courage its advance, and for Congress to pass all legislation necessary to make its return easy. If the
people will do the former, the Republican administration will look H. Groves, Pastor M. E. Church, after the latter.-North American. | Clarksville, Mo.

The Detroit News of yesterday devotes its entire editorial page to a roust on Ex-President Cleveland, monetary conference bill is sufficient Grover is a pretty toughold bear, but answer to all the croaking that has as compared with him the News is a been heard about the "no intention" chunk of blubber to a piece of whale- of Congress to seriously consider the bone. Cleveland, at least, sticks to question. his prin iples, such as they are, and has the courage of his honest convictions, but the News has neither prin-News lauded Cleveland through his weak lungs, coughs and colde; it surfers administration and second can first administration and second candidacy, and slobbered over him in season and out of season. But now that he has become unpopular, it has no word too severe for him. The News is an unprincipled, unreliable, sensational sheet, whose only policy is to fool its readers into believing in some theory or scheme in which its managers have a pecuniary interest. -Alnena Pioneer.

The message of President McKinley will be read with greater interest happy hour. Long may she live to than has been attracted by any, since the inauguration of President Lin-General Fitz Hugh Lee-fought coln, and but few will be or profess to against the flag four years, but he be disappointed. It is altogether a remarkable, and statesmanlike document not confined to petty partisanship, but broad and deep, and patri-Montmorency county, and 9 Oscoda proposes a direct and sufficient remproposes a direct and sufficient remedy which has proved in the past to at L. Fournier's. be sufficient under Republican rule. He will maintain the honesty of the country in regard to our currency, in such a manner that none will suffer Congress were former fellow mem- and all will be satisfied who are willing to place the general good above party squabbles. He will give ample protection to our citizens, in whatever land they may be, and protect "Old Glory" everywhere. In short, from his utterances we may conddently expect a return to prosperity foreign tyranny that they will forget in every part of our broad land under his administration.

The most intensely interesting peosee, voices popular sentiment in sug- ple of the world just at this moment gesting a release of every American are the millions of famine and plague citizen, imprisoned in Cuba, and the stricken India. But little is known of this region by the people of the United States. Such reports as come doses for 10 cents). Large size 50c to us are the things seen through and \$1.00. L. Fournier. British glasses. What has been the effect of British rule in India? Why these terrible famines? Why plagues? Julian Hawthorn has been sent by The Cosmopolitan Magazine to India, to obtain answers to these questions at first hand and depict the situation as it appears to an American. The March Cosmopolitan contains the first of what is probably the most important series of articles ever pre sented in this magazine. The article in the March Cosmopolitan on. "The Methods of Banking," by the Pres ident of one of the largest banks of New York-a man of widest husiness experience-former Postmaster-General James-is one which every pershoes made by American machinery son, how ever humble his clerkship or high his place in the financial world, will find interesting and in- following is a correct transcript of structive. This series will constitute the engrossed copy now on file in the a very complete course of business office of the Secretary of State: training, and every young man just entering business life will find it of To amend section ten of Article immense value.

Our Washington correspondent says

and more generally decorated than the same is hereby proposed and subever before. The enthusiasm re-We sincerely hope that the new minded one of the campaign meet-Administration will be as swift to logs, and of the announcement of the amended so as to read as follows: renew and ratify the Hawaiian Treaty election of Mckinley and Hobart. of annexation, and to re-holst Old The street parade was the best man-of the "Cross Roads of the aged and most enjoyable ever seen in and in the county of Kent, the Board Pacific," as the Cleveland Administration was to undo President Har-General Horace Porter, the Chief rison's work and haul the flag down.

Marshal, are heard on all sides. If The Hawaiians should be able to celevery organization in the big parade against their respective counties, and ebrate the next Fourth of July as de which deserved it was mentioned, it the sum so fixed or defined, shall be facto and de jure American citizens. would fill this paper, but none of And be it further resolved, That them received more attention from said amendment shall be submit-the spectators than Troop A, of ted to the people of this State at the The feeling among business men that better times are near at hand grows and strengthens, as the 4th of March approaches, with its promise that under a Republican administration the nations affairs will be so managed as to encourage the adof which at the close of the inauguration ceremonies also escorted exprosperity. All business men agree President Cleveland to the wharf, where he took a steamer for a South encouraging, and though no so called boom is expected, the opinion is McKinley's inaugural address more ed boom is expected, the opinion is made and the steady improvement than came up to expectations. It is provided by law, as follows:

Bennett, at Bay City, was thrown out of court this week. This case to provide for a Board of Auditors for should never have been started. in all lines of business, which has was a scholarly, conservative and already been noted, will continue statesmanlike announcement of what with considerable acceleration after be hopes to do for the country with Maj. McKinley has been inaugurated, the aid of Congress. Every particiand that gradually we shall get back pant in the inauguration believed to that golden age of prosperity that he was helping to inaugurate the greatest era of prosperity this country has ever known.

Our Six Year Old Daughter.

Our six year old little daughter had must return by natural stages. The main point is for business men to enthe White Wine of Tar Syrup accordcourage its advance, and for Con- ing to directions and she began to im-

The House vote of 279 for and and 3 against the Senate international

### From an Ohio Minister.

I have used Dr. Warner's White With many thanks to the doctor for his valuable remedy, I remain, Rev. G. W. Hagans, Clyde, Ohio

It is a coincidence that the mother of the last Ohio President, the laidented Garfield, saw her son inaugurated President of the United States, lust as Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley saw her son take the oath, and hear him deliver his inaugural address. Few mothers have the privilege of enjoying such a proud and enjoy the honors gained by her son.

#### \$1.00 for 10c.

A gentleman from Farmer City, Ill., writes: "I have used your rem-Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin it an excellent medicine

A splendid message to the people A magnificent oration, full of the Firt come, first served. sunshipe of hope and of the promise of prosperity, and running over with that patriotic love of country which makes us all feel that it is a high and stripes as our own. No mistake has been made in elevating William McKinley to the Presidency of the United States. The future will be safe in his hands.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

#### It Leads.

Wherever it has been introduced other remedies in curing Constipa tion, Indigestion and Si khesdache It only costs 10c for trial size (10

The Massachusetts comrades have won a victory in a decision by the courts that the law empowering appointing officers to appoint veterans to offices and employments without examination, is constitutional.-Nat

### ELECTION NOTICE,

State of Michigan .-- Department of State.

LANSING, March 5th, 1897. To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Michigan.

Sir:-You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Michigan has passed a Joint Resolution, of which I hereby certify that the

### JOINT RESOLUTION

ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Cleveland, Ohio, with their fine election to be held on the first Monnotice to the several townships, the same as for the election of Justices of the Supreme Court, and the said amendment shall be printed upon the official ballot used at such election as

Kent County Yes []; No []." All votes cast therefor shall be counted,

take immediate effect. Filed February 19th, 1897.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible stablished house in Michigan. Salestablished House in Michigan. Salestablished House in Michigan. Salestablished House in Michigan.

## PUBLIC NOTICE!

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The H. JOSEPH COMPANY will dissolve partnership April 25th., 1897. We are going to close

### OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK

to settle up our affairs, and everything will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

We do not want to quote Prices, but call and see.

### YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

added to our stock. Take advantage of this great DISSOLUTION SALE.

This sale commences February 9th., and ends privilege to beable to salute the stars April 20th., and is for CASH ONLY.

### H. JOSEPH COMPANY

GRAYLING MICHIGAN.

### \$1.00

-THE-

### WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West,

T is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly pub-lished today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest re-ports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature. It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines. \$ Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind. , . . . . . . . .

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter occur gives twelve pages of reading matter cach week and being published in the app to better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.

### \$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Edi- Sprice of Daily by mail...
tions of The Inter Ocean are: Daily and Sunday by mail

the best of their kind . . . . } Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

President McKinley's inaugural adiress is sound, safe, discreet, clear, brief, and helpful. It shows that the new President knows his duty knows how to do it, and means to do it. It shows that he realizes the necessity for restoring to the country the needprotection to American labor that mitted to the People of this State, that is to say. That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10 The Board of Supervisors, or, in the county of Wayne and in the county of Kent, the Board of County Auditors, shall have the exclusive power to prescribe and fix the compensation for all services rendered for, and to adjust all claims against their respective counties, and the sum so dxed or defined, shall be subject to no appeal.

And be it further resolved, That said amendment shall be submitted to the people of this State at the clection to be held on the first Monard and in the year one thought the sum and or the year one thought the sum of the sum and the state at the clection to be held on the first Monard and process.

Was thrown away in a wild captice.

It shows that on all vital points of sole contained in said mortgage, and the state of said constitution, be public policy and national and interpolics of public policy and national and interpolics of said contained in said mortgage, and the state in such case the power of said contained in said mortgage, and the state in such case made and provided, notics the power of april A. D. 1697, at ten of county is the presidential the report of april A. D. 1697, at ten of county is the county of the power to prescribe and ity here. Presidential the report of april A. D. 1697, at ten of county is the county of the previous power to prescribe and ity here. Presidential the report of april A. D. 1697, at ten of county is the presidential the report of april A. D. 1697, at ten of county of april A. D. 1697, at ten of county is the county of the previous power that it is the presidential the report of april A. D. 1697, at the order of april A. D. 1697, at ten of county of the previous power to prescribe and in the form of april A. D. 1697, at the order of april A. D. 1697, at ten of county of previous power to presidential the reliance that of county of previous county for a previous county of county of a previous was thrown away in a wild caprice.

\$1.00 sizes, at L. Fourniers's.

The case against ex-editor E. T. denot to the Constitution out of court this week. This case is many said mortgage, or any out of court this week. This case is more farmed as for the of a Justice of the Supreme this State.

If if in trying to furnish Bay City people with a better paper than they were willing to pay for, and was finally forced to give up, and quit without a cent. Then some of the immory sheer decided to fix the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

SHINGTON GARDNER, Secretary of State.

Bennett, at Bay City, was thrown out of court this week. This case the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now THEREFORE by sirtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereful to make the contained in said mortgage, and the atomic such as all mort and or said control in such case made and provided, notice is hereful to make the color of the control of Appli A. D. 1807, at the no clock in the formal was a finally forced to give up, and quit without a cent. Then some of the indeed, the premiers decribed in said mort age, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, or any much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with an attempt's fee of twenty-field collars or enabled for therein, the premiers being described in said mort age as sail those certain tors all emoneys secured or said mortgage, and the statute in the moneys and maked mortage, and the statute in the subcrete of Appli A. D. 1807, at the nocking at a public auction, to the higher than the pay city and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereoff appli and the said mort age contained in said mort age and the statute in the town where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is not will applied to a pay the angular to a said mort age as any be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage as any canvassed and returned as for the life in trying to furnish Bay City election of a Justice of the Supreme people with a better paper than they Court of this State.

This joint resolution is ordered to find the great to give up and out. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the
fixed the Great Seal of the
had him arrested for embezzlement.

ary \$180 and expense. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-adtressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

### Mortgage Sale.

theref.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condi-liam Woodburn, and Mary E. Woodburn, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated June 12th, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of the org-ister of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 18th day of June A. D ister of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of June A. D 1899, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 347, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this actice the sum of Forn hundred and twenty three dollars and twenty seven cents and an attorneys lee of twenty five dollars pro-yided for in said mortgage, and no said or pro-yided for in said mortgage, and no said or pro-ting the property of the mortgage, or any past thereof:

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee,
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee,
jan21—13w

Franklin House DETROIT,
Oor Bates and Larned siz. Very central. Elevator
service. steam heat, electric lights, 116 floors, etc.
Ranas 11-48 of other day, T.E. JAMPS SONS, Trong.

### WE OFFER -FOR-FRIDAY AND SATURDAY BYCICLE March 12th and 13th. NEW 1897 FOR Two Days ONLY. 10 lbs, pure buckwheat flour, 18c 1 pail Syrup. OUR 10 lbs. Herring, 4 pkgs. Yeast 2 lbs. 35 cent Tea, 8 yds all wool 25c dress flannel, 1,68 SEE 10 yds. L L unbleached 36 inch. sheeting, 44c 10 yds. Victoria Flannelette, AND These goods will only be sold in quantities as advertised. Only one lot of each to a party. Other Great Bargains will be found

A STANDARD REPRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY OF T

田SE

OUR GARLAND

STEEL

RANGES

COMPANY. Watch this space for Special Sales in the future ARRIVER REPRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Salling, Hanson &

LULUS ELECTION DE LE LA CALLACTE CA LA CALCACA DE LA C

\*#FRESH BULK

### OYSTARSK

ORANGES, and LEMONS.

-ALSO A FULL LINE OF-

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TABLETS, PENCILS, BOX PAPER, &c., at

J. W. SORENSON'S, Grayling, Michigan, THE CHILLEGE CHECKER CONTROL OF C



Crawford Avalanche" \$ 1.85

You can find no Agricultural paper that wil give you as much solid. practical matter devoted to the farm as "The Michigan Farmer" with its twenty pages filled each week with articles from the most practical and uccessful farmers in the country.

The market reports are as complete and reliable as time and money an make them.

Send direct to "The Michigan Farmer," Detroit, Mich., for a free sample Copy. Address all orders for subscription to the

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

### Four Million Words a Year

is a fair estimate of the amount of printed matter in fifty-two issues of the NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS. It is the brightest, cleanest and newslest weekly published in this country.

### The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

prints ALL THE NEWS worth reading; it has reliable special correspondents everywhere; is printed on good paper, with clear, readable type, and contains numerous illustrations. Four of its twelve pages are given up to special features—one to the best stories that money can buy, another to woman and her affairs, a third to accurate market reports and the other to foreign news. There is not a dull line in the paper.

The subscription price of THE WEEKLY PRESS is \$1,00 per annum, boys made special arrangements which each learn to offer but we have made special arrangements which enable us to offer

### THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

---: AND THE:----

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE. ONE YEAR, FOR

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

LOCAL ITEMS

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's Advertised Letters-Alisah Funwell, Lars Bergatrain.

Ask for prosperity, at Claygetts'. W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town, last Thursday.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Clag-

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, was in town last Thursday.

Ruy your Evaporated and Canned

Fruits, at Bates & Cos. A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was

in town last Thursday. To Exchange - A good ox-team for

cows. Enquire at this office. John Hanna and son, of Beaver Creek, were in town, last Thursday.

hem out, at Claggett's. Frank Love, of Center Plains, was

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close

in town, last week. Andrew Cruzen, of Blaine, was in town, last week.

Conrad Howse, of Maple Forest was in town last Eriday.

There are 125 pensioners in Otsego

Mrs. A. H. Gifford, of Roscommon, was to town, last week.

James K. Wright, Esq., was in Roscommon, one day last week. Mrs. C. W. Wight had a sharp attack of La Grippe, last Saturday.

Supervisor Barber of Frederic, was in town, Monday, on business.

Dentist J. A. Ellis, returned from Waters, last Saturday.

W. B. Flynn, D. D. S., of West Branch, is in town, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor have recovered from their attack of La Grippe. S. C. Briggs, of Pere Chency, was

In town, Tuesday. Orlando Hicks, of Maple Forest eas in town. Tuesday.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest was in town, Tuesday.

Eli Forbush, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choic. urday. est Teas and the best Coffees, in lowo.

Duane Willett, of Frederic, was in town, Monday, and made us a pleas-

Have you used Upper Crust Flour If not, why not. Sold by S. S. Clag gett.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday eve ning, March 13th.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates . Co's. Prices guaranteed.

John J. Niederer, Supervisor of Maple Forest, was in town, last cured at the house. Friday.

Look at Salling, Hanson & Co's. advertisement. Special

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 13th., at tise of an inch.

Green ground bones can be bought for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W.

lomer's. It makes hens lay. E. Wyckoff, of Grand Traverse last week.

S. B. Smith, of Blaine, was in town last Friday. He had the misfortune, to lose one of his horses.

For big bargains go to the store of S. H. & Co., next Friday and

Saturday. BORN-Monday, March 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Brink, a

Mrs. Anna Hebert and her sister, Miss Rose Charron, of Maple Forest,

were in town. Tuesday. Mrs. S. G. Taylor, of Cheboygan, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and

Mrs. C. Eickhoff, this week. Miss Addie Marvin returned from

Oscoda County, last Saturday, where she had been teaching school. The Grand Ball, of the "Social

Eight," from our standpoint, was a Grand failure. The thermometer registered nine

degrees below zero. Sunday morning, and nine above Monday morning. Henry Stephan, treasurer of Grove

township, was in town last Monday, to settle with the County Treasurer

A. Taylor, who was wrestling with La Grippe last week, got the better of it, and was down town, Monday

J. A. Ellis, D. D. S., went to Wat ers, Tuesday, and will return on the 10th., and remain as long as kept busy. Any one having poor fitting teeth may have them made to fit properly, or no charge will be made.

The Ladies Ald Society of the Pres-Cantleld's for work on Friday, March Monday.

L. Mortenson has a large supply of hall, should attend the meeting to-Multiply Onion Setts, which he will sell cheap, by the quart or peck. Call

proof on his homestead, in Blaine 4th inst. township.

itarium. Mr. N. Michelson started for Alma. Monday, where he will be treated at

the Sanitarium, and we trust he will soon return with improved health. See advertisement of S. H. & Co., in another column, of their

day, March 12th and 13th.

Regular communication of Grav-

Frank Owens, of Maple Forest, an Beacon. old resident of Grayling, was in town Monday, and called on the AVA

the usual hour.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Repubat the usual hour.

will finish the job next Tuesday. ment. He put in 700,000 feet.-Ros. News.

ter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 15th, at the usual hour.

If you are looking for bargains be ure and see the bargain table at the ter. store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2,00 to \$1.50.

The district convention of the Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will be held in West Brauch, March 30th and 31st. Proram will be announced later.

See advertisement of S. H. & Co. in another column, of the goods they will dispose of at out rates, on Friday and Sat-

C. W. Wight had a severe attack of congestion of the stomach, Tuesday of last week, and for several days was quite sick. He is now on a

air way to recovery. The I adies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet to morrow afterioon, at 2 o'clock, for work, at the residence of Mrs. W. F. Penkelman. ed. A ten cent lunch will be served at

5 o clock, to which all are invited. Our "Fire Laddles" do not want any more fires, but they acknowledge the receipt of two boxes of fine cigars from N. Miche'son. They made a much more pleasant smoke than oc-

The most extreme change in the weather, and in barometric pressure, observed for years, occurred last Fri-Prices for Friday and Saturday. day, from noon to midnight. The Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. thermometer showed a fall in tem-

We want one good man (having horse) as permanent superintendent for Crawford County, to attend to ur business on salary, Must send along with application strong letters County, was in town a couple of days of recommendation, as to honesty, energy and ability. First class man

P. O. Box 1632, Philadeiphia, Pa.

State occupation. Address

Sixty years of storm and sunshine have succeeded each other since R. P. Forbes entered this "Vale of Tears," and on Tuesday evening about sixty of his friends took possession of his home to help him celebrate the anniversary of his coming. It was one of those happy gatherings of friends that helps to make life worth living, and will be long remembered by those present. After the social hours, and bounteons refreshment. Rev. Cope presented Mr. Forbes with an elegant G. A. R. pin, a gift from his comrades here, acting with his speech a fine charade, which however was easily guessed.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair,



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free year. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Mrs. D. Smith, at Manistee Switch, yterian Church will meet at Mrs. had a severe attack of Neuralgia

> Every Mason, interested in a new morrow night.

Our thanks are due Mr. G. H. Hicks of Washington City, for a copy of for some time. "The Post," which gave an extended L. C. Huxley, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Eriday, to make final account of the inauguration, on the

There will be a special meeting of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson went to the F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, to-Alma, Monday, for a visit with their morrow (Friday) evening. to make daughter, Maggie, who is at the San- further arrangements in regard to building the new hall and opera louse, and to hear reports from soliciting and other committees.

We are out of wood out of meat out of flour, out of money and almost out no relief; spent many nights sitting of patience. We have a number of up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. promised to pay up their subscription 3 years has been attending to busi-with food or fuel, but we have walt- ness, and says Dr. King's New Disbig offer for Friday and Satur- with food or fuel, but we have waited this three, five, may seven years covery is the grandest medicine even The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a Birthday Social and Supper on Friday evening, April the editor's hand has almost lost its three for close the community. cumuling for the want of a good, tion. It don't fall. square meal. It something is not free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2 done, and that quickly, the "Beacon' ing Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on will go out in everlasting night, and next Thursday evening, the 18th., at we will have to go to work. Pay up nesday for Detroit, where she intends in "any old thing." -Otwaka (Idaho) stopping about 10 days, to purchase

### Can Plains Items.

EDITOR AVALANCHE - You may think the people of this vicinity are vicinity. all dead, but they are not. They are lic, next Saturday evening, the 18th., up to date in everything but money matters, but we hope to see bette R. McKay, who has been lumbering times now, with the G. O. P. in pow the Baur homestead in South Branch, er in every branch of the Govern

The farmers, in general, are tak-The farmers, in general, are tak- res in the stomach, gently stimulates. Regular meeting of Grayling Chap- ing the winter quietly, attending to the Liver and the Kidneys, and aids their chores and going to town when

they have to.

S. E. Odell is a little under the weather. His lungs bother him.

J. A. Breakey says all is well, even the sheep, as they are looking fine, Who says sheep won't do well in Northern Michigan?

A. J. Stilwell has that same smil as usual, when he meets his friends Frank Barber is in the pulp wood business this winter. He always flads something to do.

Wm. Metcalf is as smart as a crick et for a man of his age. He says eating and sleeping is all that bothers him, for his chores are but a pastime. Caspar Streitmatter is making ar rangements to build a house this tion one, article nine; of the con-Spring.

H. T. Shafer and family are enjoy ing themselves attending the dances in the neighborhood. There hav been six of them and all well attend-

W. R. Love has an attack of the Virginia fever, and is bound to go if read as follows: he can dispose of his property here. He left Crawford county three years receive an annual salary of four thouago to gather cream, but came back sand dollars the judges of the cur again to skim it.

for his own use. He says he intends to keep cool while his neighbors are the shall reside during his term of of

own use. How will cream go with it pext Summor, Al?

for home use. He intends to keep thousand dollars; the Superintendent

Charles Silsby is in the Tie busiess. He is getting some good ones off his tax title land.

I. M. Ellsby is drawing logs to Roscommon. As usual, can't keep still. Had to do something.

Geo. Metcalf and hoys are right in the wood business. He cuts his timber into wood and clears the land as

In general, Mr. Editor, the people of this township are up and stirring.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt es required by law. Each person vot-theum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped ing for said amendment shall have Nands, Chilblains, Corns and all written or printed on his ballot, as Skin Eruptions, and positively cures then provided by law, the words Piles, or no pay required. It is "Amendment to the constitution rel-Skin Eruptions, and positively cures. Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfactive to the salary of the Attorney General—Yes," and each person vot General—Yes," and each person vot centaper box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug gist.

"An editor handles 7,200,000 pieces of metal per week, at a cost of less than 2c to subscribers, yet some people imagine they can borrow a paper all their lives and, dying, go to heaven."

### Eggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock 1:00 per 13. Rose Combed Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13; Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50 These eggs are from pure bred fowls bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord Mich, one of the best pure poultry breeders in the state, having won

GEO. COMER.

Judgo Correspondence.

No flies in this neighbrhood. 10 below zero. Sunday morning. Frank Owen is looking for a horse Miss Jessie Owen was visiting in Grayling, last week.

No more dances at Mr. O'Brien's

Mrs. Smith and daughter called on Mrs. Owen, Saturday.

Smith and Owen are hustling up logs for wood. They have a contract on hand.

### The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chil howie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got

Miss Josephine B. Jones left Wedher new stock of Millinery Goo d An expert trimmer has been engaged for the season, so the ladies can feel assured of seeing one of the best lines of trimmed hats ever shown in this

Something to Know It way be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable acts by giving tone to the norve cent these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters im-proves the appetite, aids digestion Fome of our citizens have been and is pronounced by those who have working in Grayling, part of the win-tried it as the very best blood purifler and nerve tonic. Try it. oc or \$1.00 per bot le at L. Four nier's Drug Store.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan-Department of State.

LANSING, March 2d., 1897. To the Sheriff of Crawford County,

Suc-You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Mich igan has passed a JOINT RESOLU-TION, of which I hereby certify that the following is a correct transcript of the engrossed copy now on tile in the train Monday. They had a good time

JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to secstitution of this State, relative to the salary of the Attorney Gen-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That an amendment to section one and article nine

gain to skim it.

John Love has been putting up ice dollars; the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of three fice, in the city of Lansing, and in Al. Emory has put up ice for his person attend to the duties of his of fice; the Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hun-dred dollars: the State Treasurer Jas. Burton is piling up wood just shall receive an annual salary of one

an annual salary of one thousand dol-lars: the Commissioner of the State Land Office shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office. It President McKinley, convenes Conhall not be competent for the Legislature to increase the salaries herein

provided BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said amendment shall be submitted to the People of the State of Michian at the next Spring Election, or the first Monday in April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give no-tice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State. the time prior to said election required by law, and the said sheriffs are hereby required to give the several notic ing against said amendment shail have on his ballot in like manner, Amendment to the constitution rel ative to the salary of Attorney General,—No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returns made as in general election of State this State, on the first Monday of

This Joint Resolution is ordered to take immediate effect,
Filed February 19th., 1897.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand of office expires December 31, 1897, and affixed the Great Scal also two Regents of the University of the State of Michigan. at Lansing, the day and

year first above written. WASHINGTON GARDNER, Secretary of State

WANTED-FAITHFUL MEN OF I women to travel for responsible over 200 regular and special prizes at established house in Michigan. Sal the largest shows in Michigan this ary \$780 and expenses. Position per manent. Reference. Enclose self-ad-

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist MY WAY West Branch, Mich.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Inc

Notice of Teacher's Examination.

A regular teacher's examination will be conducted, at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, March 26th and 27th. FLORA M. MARVIN, School Commissioner

### Wood for Sale.

I wish to dispose of my entire stock of wood, at once. I will sell and deliver the same at 75 cents per cord, or patience. We have a number of the in a chair, was induced to the property of the patience. We have a number of the patient of the patients on our books who have by the use of two bottles. For past atreet. PHILIP J. MOSHER Republican Caucus.

> purpose of placing in nomination a township ticket, and for the trans action of such other business as may BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

> Democratic People's Union Silver

A caucus of the Republican electors

of Gravling township, will be held or

Monday evening, March 22d, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Town Hall, for the

Caucus. On Saturday evening, March 20th at 7.30 o'clock, there will be a Democratic People's Union Silver Caucus at the Court House in Grayling, for the purpose of placing in nomination a township ticket, and transacting such other lusiness as may properly party affiliations who believe in the principles as advocated by Wm. J. Bryan, in the campaign of 1896, are

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEES.

invited to participate in the proceed

Col. O. A. Janes, of Hillsdale, was appointed Pension Agent, at Detroit, Monday, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. He will take charge of the office as soon as he receives his commission.

vercomes us when inferior prepara tions are recommended by unscrudealers as "just as good as oley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup, when we know the unequalled merits

J. Staley and L. Fournier returned from Washington on the evening and report the inauguration as the biggest thing they ever witnessed.

To Consumptives.

As an honest remedy Foley's Honey and Tar does not hold out false hopes in advanced stages, but truthfully claims to give comfort and relief in the very worst cases, and in the earl stages to effect a cure. L. Fournier.

J. M. Francis, of Gravling, arrived here on Friday last, with blacksmith outfit, to open up a blacksmith and wood-working shop. Mr. Francis will move his family soop, and reside here permanently. - Atlanta Tribune.

Have You had the Grip? If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lunus and stor the racking cough incidental to thi

My daughter, after being threated by four doctors, and being given up for lost, a neighbor recommended Foley's Kidney Cure. To day she is able to walk several miles without fatigue. I feel we would have lost her if it was not for your medicine. Respectfully Mrs. J. M. Balley. L. FOURNIER.

The first proclamation issued by gress in extra session, on the 15th.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH, Feb. 17th 1897. NOTICE is hereby given that the following

ELECTION NOTICE. State of Michigan-Office of the Secretary of State

LANSING, January 30, 1897. To the Sheriff of the County of Craw ford: Sin:-You are hereby notified that

at the General Election to be held in

April next, the following officers are to be elected; viz: A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Charles D. Long, whose term

of Michigan, in place of Levi L. Bar-

bour and William J. Cocker, whose

terms of office expire Dec. 31, 1897. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and at fixed the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first

above written. WASHINGTON GARDNER,

CONDUCTING A

Ø0

PILL ROLLING BUSINESS IS

TO DO IT RIGHT. MAKE THE Prices Right, and treat the people Right. You need not take my word for it, but spend your Stray Nickels with me. and if you are not satisfied, you can get your MONEY BACK. Iam keeping

lots of things that you need, and I want you to learn right away that mine is a pleasant place to trade at. I want you at all times to feel that you are not in the way in my store whether you are buying or not. Til not sniff at your Nickel Trade, either, but give you its value,

### and thank you, too. FOURNIER,

DRUGGIST.-

DR.J.A. ELLIS DENTAL SURGEON.



OFFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor GRAYLING, MICH.

<u>Michigan Centrai</u> (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH.

Mackina w Express, Dally except Sur day; arrives at Mackinaw 35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at 00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinary 7 3

> Mackinay Accommodation. GOING SOUTH,

:15 P. M. Detroit Express. arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M., Detroit 10:00 P.M., 35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives, Bay City 5:50 A.M., Detroit, 11:10A.M Bay City 7:30 P. M.

Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M.

Ar, 2:05 P. M.

O. W.RUGGLES GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. CANFIRLD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

THE OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

To Port Huron—7:00 a. m.; 5:20, 8:05 p. m.
arrive from Fort Huron—12:30 p. m. 8:06 p. m.
for Grand Rapids—12:08 a. m.; 3:-09 p. m.
From Grand-Rapids—12:31, 19:12 p. m.
To Detroit—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 3:50; 3:10, 15 p.
From Detroit—7:22 a. m.; 12:30, 5:07, 3:01

o Toledo - 7:00, 11:21 a, m.: \*5:20. \*10:15 p.m ago Express arrives-\*7;25 a. m. \*10;12 To Reed City and Ludington -- 7:00 a. m.: 3.60 From Reed City and Ludington-12,30; 6,30.

n. m. Millwaukee and Chicago, departs-3,50 n. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chica eping cars to and from Detroit. sinsacrive at and depart from Fort St. Un n depot, De roit. Parlor cars on day trains. Boats to Milwau kee run dally, except Sunday.

EDGAR BRITTO N. Ticket Agent

Public Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, 1 SS. At a Session of the Probate Court for sal County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling on the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and intely seven. Present Hon. John J. Coventry.

In the matter of the estate of Helen May Barker, a minor Barker, a minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly ver field of C. B. Seymour, guardian of said minor praying that he may be authorized, empowere and licensed to sell at private sale, certain reastate described in said petition, to pay expenses and chargers or Jureat the proceeds, thereof Transcriptor or Its owners, that Monday, the 5t day of April next at ten o clock inthe foremost be assigned for the hearing of said petition, an other persons interested in said escaped, and, a other persons interested in said escaped, and, a other persons interested in said estate, are in quired to appear at a session of said fourt, the to the holden in the Probate office in the villag of Graylling, and show cause, if any there by why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

ranted.
And it is further ordered, that said petition tive notice to the persons interested in as state, of the pendeure of said petition, and t learning thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche learning persons of the order of the person of the order of the person of

JOHN J. COVENTRY.
JUDGE OF PROBATE Public Notice.

County of Crawford. SS. AT a session of the Probate Court for ointy, held at the Probate office in the vil t Grayling, on the first day of March, in ear one thousand eight hundred and him Present, Hon. John J. Coventry, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Margrethe On reading and filing the petition, duly vered, of Frank Michelson, a son of said decrased raying that Nels Michelson, or some other suible person, may be appointed administrator one estate of said Margrethe Michelson, do

ascd.

Therefore, that Monday the (th day of April next. attent o'clock in the furcon, the assigned for the hearing of s id petton, and that the heir; at-law of said decreased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Courten to the bolden in the Probate office, in the llage of Grayling and show cause, if any there by the prayer of the petitioner should not sgranted:

of way and provided the service of t JOHN J. COVENTRY,
JUDGE OF PROBATE.

WANTED-FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for recommend women to travel for responsible stablished house in Michigan. Salary \$78) and expenses. Position per-manent. Reference. Enclose self-ad-O. COMER, dressed stamped envelope. The Na-Grayling, Mich. tional, Star Insurance Bidg, Chicago. Feb. 4, '97. Storetary of State. tional, Star Insurance Bidg, Chicago.

C.A.SNOW&CO.



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### PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there ed the American people in every national trial and who will not forsake us so long as we obey his commandments and walk

huntly in his footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grive importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions—entalling lilloness upon willing labor and loss to use. ful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial specify relief-must be lad. Our mancial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put afon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue tinder the supervision of the Government. The several forms of our paper money offer in many, sudgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and a suffer to the constant of the Government and a suffer in necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulative medium on offering a premium for its ing medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well, in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by when problems.

Wiser provisions.
With adequate revenue secured, but not With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, can we enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Qovernment the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable templations to speculation. Mostof our financial laws are the outgrowth of experiment and the laws are the outgrowth of experiments and trial and should not be experience and trial and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure we are right and 'make haste slowly."

If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom

shall deem it expedient to create a con mission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency taws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispussionate exam-ination that their importance demands, I shall gerdistly concur in such action. If such power is vested in the President, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of dif-ferent parties who will command public confidence, both on account of their ability connected not on account of their ability and special litness for the work. Business experience and public tening may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties and our fin cease to be the subject of mere partisar The experiment is events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire

International Bimetallism The question of international bimetal-lism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure, it by association with the other great commencial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and as supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the shirer already, coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency for the divisions in which the credit of the constant to th and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be unbeeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but espe-cially in periods like the present depres-sion of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and observed in plante expenditiones, and and prevented wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the Govern ment. It has been our uniform practic ment. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and rigorously enforced. Our-revenues should always be large enough to meet with case and promptness not only our current needs and the principal ery means will be taken to decrease rather and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most descript body of public gredities.

Business conditions are not the most make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors the soldiers and sallers, and the widow and orphans who are the pensioners of the States. Government should not be per-

attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, so far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which may be all parties as much desire. mitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to pro-vide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is A deficiency our mancial difficulties. A denciency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the Government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates dis gance, inadequate revenue creates dis-trust, and undermines public and private credit.—Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that with-It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 103 years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny, and to the honor of the American people. out delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the Govern name. These years of glorious history have exalted maniking and advanced the ant are greater than its receipts, as has en the case during the last two years, or must it be forgotten that, however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the Government is still in debted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not stren while its ability to play is not strengthen-ed, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergen-cies to preserve the Government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

Larger Revenues Necessary.
The best way for the Government to
maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—
not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate incom secured by a system of taxation, extern or internal, or both. It is the settled polley of the Government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption—and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and minitted by its latest popular utter-to the system of tariff taxation.

There can be no misunderstanding, either about the principle upon which this

**美国被抗发的现在分词 化二氯甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基** ELLOW Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by authority vested in me by this outh, I agasume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United tariii taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had clared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is therefore, carnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for sublic purposes avail still the

just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy, we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The preproper days of Converges. tunn the expression of any political pint-form. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has al-ways been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the Government both at home and abroad, and go far to-ward stoming the drive upon the gridden. ward stopping the drain upon the gold re-serve held for the redemption of our currency which has been beavy and wett-nigh constant for several years.

Reciprocity.

In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1800, under which so great a stimulus was given to our for-eign trade in new and advantageous mar-kets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discreturner experiment and additional discre-tionary power in the making of commer-cial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting con-cessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce our-selves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to in-crease their employment. rease their employment.

The depression of the last four years

The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free expressions: of free government, not more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the Government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to the producer is beneficiate all. The doneses. and protection. Legislation negrots has progressed with marvelous producer is benefiting to all. The depression of industry on the farm and in every field of enterprise and ended condition of industry on the farm and until we have become foremost in ibility of the people to meet the demands all the great lines of inland trade, com

inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should and order in the future: Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations or communities; and as the Constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them

shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.". This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Naturalization and Immigration.
Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand or too vicious ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the great value and benefit of our constitutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly-closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be panished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to

which, under Providence We ought to achieve.

Beforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and germine, not perfunctory or prompted by zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it the present law and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was caused. The purpose in view was to se-cure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment un der the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office by shielding none under the authority of any rule or custom who are inefficient, incom-petent or unworthy. The best interests-of the country demand this and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American mer-chant marine, once the pride of the sean to the control of the pride of the con-in all the great ocean highways of con-merce. To my mind, few more important merce important of the control of the consubjects so imperatively demand its intel-ligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity

and the number of vessels employed, than

it was prior to the civil war. Commendable progress has been made

the patriotic aspirations of a great people

allies or foes, content to leave undisturb

ed with them the settlement of their ow

domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watch-ful of our national honor and always in-

sisting upon the enforcement of the lawful

Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every continuous.

Arbitration is the true method of set

our diplomatic relations by the unanimou

concurrence of the Senate and House of

PRESIDENT 'M'KINLEY'S CABINET.

upon them, and they rightfully expect that | merce and industry. Yet, while this is

not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that ey-

cause of freedoin throughout the world rights of American citizens everywhere and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The great essential to our war should never be entered upon until the control of th

upon their faithful observance: Equanty of rights must prevail and our laws bettement of international as well as local always and everywhere respected and observed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, is seven in the formula of the formula of the free schools. In the seven is the free schools our diplomatic relations by the means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the Forty-ninth Congress, in few ways free should be free schools.

iberty and Worship and free and fair the Fifty first Congress, in 1890. The

enjoyed to-day, than ever before.

These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and visies strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully the United States and Great Britain was

and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must signed at Washington and transmitted not be tolerated in a great and civilized to the Senate for its ratification, in Jancountry like the United States; courts—uary last. Since this freaty is clearly the

not be tolerated in a great and eivilized to the Senate for its ratification, in Jancountry like the United States; courtsnot mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests.

On the Senate for its ratification, in Jancountry like the treatment of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our force of regular pulse the rest of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and

One of the lessons taught by the late peace, not passion and war, controlling

tingency.

which men of all parties so much desire depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of Congress,

than upon any other single agency affect ing the situation.

Duties of Citizenship.

happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the Government was established and insist

pon their faithful observance: Equality

a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious

election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patricitism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of involved in a control local for law in the control of the relations between two of the greatest to be followed by others, I respectfully urgetten and horse in the control of the relations between two of the greatest extends to be followed by others, I respectfully urgetten as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the control of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urgetten and horse in the control of the control of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urgetten and horse in the control of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully are the carried the control of the world, and example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urgetten and horse in the control of the world, and example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urgetten and horse in the control of the world, and example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urgetten and horse in the control of the world, and the world, and the control of the world and the control of the wo as a duty to mankind.

'The importance and moral influence of
the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing evilization. It may well engage
the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work. Extra Session of Congress.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, so far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representations of the people in Congress. representatives of the people in Congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility

of such neglect upon the executive him-self. The condition of the public treas-ury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the Government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of Government in the execution of the sovereign should not operate as an injury, but a ben-efit. There could be no better time to but the Government upon a sound finan-cial and economic basis than now. The

cial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprives Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits. It country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone ac but the change should be seal and genu-ine, not perfunctory or prompted by zeal-in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress I voted and spake in favor of the present law and I shall attempt its than If the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its effect upon ar orically, without realing its enter about an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation profer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful card leasting anticompact of the question. ind lasting settlement of the question.
In view of these considerations, I shall em it my duty as President to conven Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

Triumph of the Whole People.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated not only most fortunately demonstrated, the obliferation of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into the people, whose verdict is carried intoeffect to-day, is not the triumph of one
section, nor wholly of one party, but of
all sections and all the people. The North
and South no longer divide on the
old-lines, but-upon-principles and politics;
and in this fact surely every lover of the
country can find cause for true felicitation. Let up redain in and cultivote this country can and cause for the relativistion. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment. of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now ani-mates so many thousands in both the old and the antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Justice,

which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my coun

"I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

This is the obligation I have reverently about hefore the Lord Most High. To oth in the percentage of tonnage taken before the Lord Most High. theep it will be my single purpose—my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solutions and the people in the discharge of my solutions. emn responsibilities.

promising.

It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly these efforts by providing as a proper conattain it, we can resolutely turn our faces out for it a merchant marine amply sufficient of the direction and aid its return by TRUSTS AND THEIR PROFITS. ficient for our carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that ap-peals both to our business necessities and How Coal, Sugar, and Coffee Take Millions from the People. COAL.

Tons. 53,750,000

43,000,000

\$4,950,000

Foreign Policy.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the Gov-Potal amount mined. Amount mined by the coal States since the foundation of the Government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this necords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign Governments, wisely interpretations of the washington, keeping our selves free from entanglement either as allies or foss content to leave undistingtion. trust . (estimated at \$1.55 a ton, the difference between what the trust pays for it and the price at which

it sells it, the only expense being the cost of transportion) .... SUGAR. \$71,650,000 Pounds. Cotal yearly output of re-.3,000,000,000

(based on average of 1 cent à pound) \$24,000,000 COFFEE. Pounds. 650,000,000 Total output of coffee. .... Amount controlled by coffee trust (comprising the Ar-

buckle company of this city; the McLaughlin mills of Chicago, and the Wool-son Spice Company, be-fore the latter company was "acquired" by the Hayemeyers) ..... Profit of the trust ever 495,000,00 year, at Arbuckle's figures

at cent a poind

Profit of the trust every
year, at Havemeyer's fig-

ures of 3 cents a pound ... \$14,850,000 -New York Journal.

Miss Carrie Jewell, of recent years elle in New York society, and the favo te niece of the late Erederick K. Taylo of St. Louis, has foresworn his libera quest to her, abandoned society and St. Louis.

The sale of the natural gas plant of Columbus, O., is off, owing to disagr ment.



Smokehouse for Curing Meat, A smokehouse so arranged that the attendant need not enter when filled with smoke to replenish the fire is but

rarely in use. The viates such annoyauce. The house is square, and may be of a size dependent amount of material one

FIREPOT. may have yearly to cure by smoke. For common use, a house ten feet square is of ample proportions. In the cut, an entrance door is shown in front and a small window near the top that can be opened from the outside to quickly free one side is a small door, from which extends a small track to the center of the room, in which slides a square piece of plank, moved by an iron rod with placed an old iron kettle, with four or live inches of arth in the botli v e - inches tom. On this the

when the kettle

can be slid to the center of the room with the fron rod. the small door at any time, to replen- sмокеноизв. sh the fire without entering the smoky room or allowing the smoke to come out. The house has an earthen floor and a tight foundation of brick or stone. The walls should be of matched boarding and the roof shingled. Corn cobs make an excellent smoldering fire with an abundant evolution of smoke Chips from the woodpile with some earth and sawdust, if not too moist also make a smoldering fire swers very well.-Farm and Home.

Whipping Balky Horses. Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip a balky horse, almost every own-er or driver of one does it to-day. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is not a remnant of barbarism, but it is continued barbarity, and brings out what original sin there is in a man. The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time If the idea is to sulk, whipping only in tensifies it. A change of that idea. then, is the only successful method of management. This may be accomplished in a score of ways, a few of which are here named: Tie a handkerchief about his eyes; tie his tail to the bellyband or backband; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly about his leg; clasp his nostrils and shut his wind off until he wants to go; unhitch him from the vehicle and thei hisch him up again, or almost any way to get his mind on something else. Whipping or scolding always harm. The treatment should always be gentle. There are more balky drivers than horses.—National Stockman.

Poor Tramps Make Good Roads. It was determined to break up the tramp nursery this season by estab-lishing some extensive rock-breaking piles at Waterville, central New York. A tent was erected in which the tramps were given shelter and food, and it was stipulated that each tramp was to earn his shelter and food by work on the rock pile. The hop-picking camp lasted twenty-two days, and during that time 716 men and 64 boys, all tramps, availed themselves of the opportunity to work on the rock pile. They succeed ed in breaking up 400 tons of rock. worth to the community for their macadam roads \$1.15 per ton. The cost of their entertainment amounted to but The experiment was satisfactory in every respect. The conclusion was found that the hard times have influenced the character of tramps, Ordinarily the opportunity to work for a meal or a night's lodging is rejected. Orange Judd Farmer.

few years ago in northern Ohio. Among slightest restriction. others is that of Aaron Teeple, who ten it with a general collection of fruit trees, including peaches, pears and In the mass it is closely wrapped in sil plums, and twenty of the most popular grapes. One-half of the ground is devoted to market gardening. For three or four years he has taken premiums for fine fruit. It is said that the recipts this year will exceed \$600. The plum crop was over fifty bushels this season, and the fruit large and highly colored. This furnishes a fine example of the brief time required to bring fruit trees into profitable bearing. -

Profit in Young Animals. It is mighty poor stock that will, not pay a profit while it is young. The cost of keeping is smallest then, and its growth from the same feed is greatest. An old farmer who always grew hogs said that the market never got too low for him to make some profit. All he did his the price went down was to kill the pigs or sell them alive while still young. It is curious," he used to say, "hors many farmers toward spring want to ony young pigs. They will often pay nearly as much as the same animal will be worth after keeping all summer, es ecially if the price of pork declines as it is apt to, between spring and fall

inds as will furnish him always some hing to sell at any time of the year All the family expenses go on without ceasing, and unless income does also the debts accumulated when there is later married him.

nothing that can be sold make a heavy load when the few main crops are mar-keted. The necessity for peddling his products in small driblets may seem a ardship, but it teaches how little sums of money acumulate if they are saved. which is a much better lesson than that of learning how fast they add up when they are carelessly spent.

Sow Planter Early.

The experience of farmers who have used plaster most shows that it can-not be relied upon to do any good if sown after most of the spring rains ave passed. How early it can be sown with advantage cannot be said. It was a common practice of an old farmer of our acquaintance to sow plaster on the snow at the same time he sowed his clover seeding on the ground, the plas-ter may be save ter may be sown any time in winter or even the previous fall. It will help the clover until the field is plowed again It is supposed that one advantage of the plaster is in absorbing ammonia from the air and rain. But there is more ammonia in most snow in propor tion to the water it contains than in any rainfall. For that reason sowing plaster on snow that fell in large, open flakes, and therefore absorbed most flakes, and therefore absorbed ammonia from the air, will probably be advisable.—American Cultivator.

Wood Ashes for Heavy Soils. All heavy solls contain some potash, but it is often in form not available for crops. Hence ashes or other forms of available potash may do as much good on heavy loams as they do on sandy soils naturally deficient in this mineral. Even if potash is present in sandy solls it is quite likely to be in the form of a silicate of potash, which is nsoluble except in contact with some thing that is fermenting. It is thus that a dressing of stable manure having very little potash itself may make bright, clean straw where it is applied, while on the land not manured the grain and straw will be rusted. It is potash or the lack of it that makes this difference, and the result shows that ash in the soil to maintain healthful plant growth.

Water Over Underdrains

It often happens when ground is frozen deeply and thaws suddenly that water will stand over the drains for several hours. This only means that the frozen soil does not let the water through to the drain. But this occurs long enough to do any injury even to winter grain. The warm air from the drain is always thawing the soil from below, and it does not take many hours if the drain is a deep one for the warm air to break through.

Coal to Boil Sap.
Under the old methods of tapping trees enough were killed by the severe gashes made to keep the fires supplied that are needed to boil the sap. But in most places coal is quite as cheap fuel as wood, especially if thifty map trees have to be cut down to feed the fires. A wood flame is sure to be unlated heat which is needed to make th best product.

Poultry Points. Have you selected your best and sold the culls? If not, why not? We should manage not to keep a fow or chick any longer than they are source of income.

To sell our best even at a good price is foolishness; as long as we wish to reed we should-keep-them. The knowing just what to sell and just when to sell is often the difference

between success and failure. It is no earthly use feeding a lot of chicks that are of no use only for the pot; sell them and use the money to

ouy fed for the rest, Of course our best breeders mus not be disposed of even when they are not laying, as they must be kept for breeding purposes.

It is not good policy to sell all the cockerels, even if you do not want but one as a breeder; by keeping three o four you will have a better selection and then if you keep but one, he might die, then you would be compelled to buy a breeder.—Interstate Poultrymax

He Liked Sausage.

One of the glories of the city of yous, which claims the attention and admiration of every visitor, is an artistic product of the butcher known as saucisson de Lyon, or în English Lyons sausage. It is made of donkey-raw donkey-and no writer has celebrated the gastronomical excellence patient, vexatious and often ill-used beast with more delicate appreciation than the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton "Chapters on Animals."

Of the ass, when living, I could not Success in Fruit Gardening.

Published accounts are given of the when he appears in the state of saucissuccess of small orchards planted a son he may be praised without the

In sections like dark-red marble years ago bought three acres of land. dashed with white, it may be cut to an built house and barn on it, and planted infinitesimal thinness, leaving a surface smoother than the finest veneers very foil, to guard against the influ ences of the air.

In the sweetest associations of the memory the saucisson has its place after the morning's march, the Weary tourist takes it from his knapsack, and lays upon his bread those dainty disks which are its slices. The strength of his youth comes back to him, and the Alpine snows no longer seem inaccessi ble.

At the stateliest imperial banquet the saucisson is not disdained. At the pleasant picnic by the shady river it is ound in the welcome baskets. angler has it in his bag, the shooter in his capacious pocket, the canoelst in his Lilliputian cabin of stores.

O saucisson de Lyon, sad is the mo ment when we cast the skinny remnant of thee into the stream, but the little fishes congregate eagerly to the banquet, and ask each other what noble animal has yielded his flesh for their feasting.

William the Conqueror fell in love with Matilda, the daughter of a French nobleman. She refused him, where Sates All the Year.
The farmer who grows a variety of she was riding, pulled her off her horse rops can if he chooses select such and beat her with a stick. The net won her admiration, she immediately concluded that he must be a very brave knight to give her a thrashing in sigh of her father's castle, and a few months

REFORMING BAD BOYS.

French Government Does This by a New System of Isolation. An effort along new lines is to be made by the French Government in the direction of remodeling vicious tendencies in boys. The scene of the experiment is the Institute Le Peletier at Montesson, in the department of the Seine. Youngsters who have already become criminals will not be treated, the design being to restrain and tone down criminal inclinations in boys whose parents have found them to be unmanageable. Two hundred cells at the institute have been set apart for the purpose. Youngsters received for treatment are examined as to their talents for acquiring knowledge or learning some sort of trade and are instructed in those branches for which they show a leaning. To curb the young-sters' inclination to cruelty they are allowed to have pets and each one is given a patch of garden to cultivate. They may keep birds, cats and rabbits Each boy is subjected to a special course of treatment, his individual



THE BOYS WEAR MASKS.

weaknesses and inclinations being taken into careful consideration. Only one boy is admitted into a cell, and under no circumstances are the inmates allowed to converse unless in the presence of an official of the institute. They have plenty of outdoor exercise, but neither in the grounds nor in the gymnasium nor in the schoolroom or chapel liave they occasion to talk to their comrades. They are known by numbers only, and though not subjected to cruelty in any form the discipline governing their management is most severe. The discipline even goes further. It

directs that boys must wear masks whenever they leave their cells, either to go to the gymnasium, the playrounds or to school.

The schoolroom, which at the same time serves as the chapel, is fitted with row of cells or boxes forming a semicircle. The boxes, or stalls, are open at the top, so as to permit the free cir-culation of air, and their doors are abbreviated below and above, so the innate can see the teacher on the platform opposite. The teacher can watch the boys thoroughly, but the latter caunot see their neighbors nor make apy signs to them.

MOHSIN KHAN.

Recently Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for Persia.

Mohsin Khan, the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for the empire of Pèrsia, is an able statesman, who was highly valued by the late Shah Nasr-eddin. The new Shah, Muz-affer-eddin, decided to continue the favor to Mohsin Khan which had been shown by his father to the diplomat. and the latter's elevation to the Shah's cabinet—if the royal advisers can be so called-is a reward for long-continued service. Mohsin Khan received a good European education, and speaks English and French, fluently, For many years he was trained in diplomacy at the ministry of foreign affairs in Tehe-



ran and at various Persian embassies abroad. He was ambassador to Constantinople under Nasr-eddin, and dur ing the sixteen years he occupied that post he successfully maintained the most cordial relations between the two great Oriental empires. Three years ago the Shah called him back to Teheran to assume the post of minister of justice, which he filled with much ability until more recently he was made ninister of foreign affairs. Khan is a Persian with all the polish of the Oriental. He is shrewd observing, and perfectly competent to fill a post involving great capacity for diplomacy. He belongs to a powerful family in Teheran,

Three Old Maids.

Miss Nancy Oliver died near Still-more, Ga., last Friday at the ripe old age of 98 and a few mouths. She was one of a family of three old maids, who lived down on Jack's Creek, near the Ohoopee river, for over half a century in a small log house of but one room They lived by carding, spinning and weaving by hand for people living near hem. Aunt Nancy is the second one to die. Her sister Sallie died a few years ago at the age of 98. Only one member of the family is living now, Aunt Milbry, who is the oldest of the three sisters.-Atlanta Constitution

It is a rare man who gets anything but bills and kicks in his letters these



MOUSIN RHAN.

is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purify-ing and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what is needed to expel disease and

### Fortify the System

against the debilitating effects of mild weather. The blood at this season is loaded with impurities, which are promptly and thoroughly removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and strength, health, vigor and vitality succeed to weakness, debility, and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases arising from or promoted by impure blood. Remember

# Hood's

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to present 25c.

A Pretty Custom. to keep caged pets; and there is a pretty custom that teaches them that the gods have a tender care of the lower orders of creation. Old women with impris temples, and by giving a "sen"-a small coper coin—to one of them a child, on his way to recite his prayers, is at liberty to ransom a feathered captive. The ones take influite pleasure watching the pretty creature in its aerial flight to liberty, and this small act of benevolence is supposed to incline the god favorably towards the

MARCH AND APRIL

Are the Most Disagreeable Months of the Year in the North. In the South, they are the pleasantest and most agreeable. The trees and shrubs, put forth their buds and flowers; early vegetables and fruits are ready for ent ing, and in fact an nature seems to have agakened from its winter sleep. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company reaches the garden spots of the South, and will on the first and third Tuesdays of March and April sell round trip tickets to all principal points in Tennessee. Alabama and West Florida, at about half rates. Write for advertising matter and particulars of excursions to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent. Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, III. ing, and in fact all nature seems to have

Whence It Came. The phrase "sending a man to Cov-entry" dates from the days of the Civil Wars. When any straggling Royalists were found on the Warwickshire battlefields. It was the custom to send Hence the origin of the term, which became a by-word.

How's This!

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarth that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarth Circ.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chr.ney for the last. It years, and believe him perfectly innovable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

their firm.
West & Truax, Wholevale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Maryin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohlo.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting
directly upon the blood and nuceous surfaces of
the system. Trice. 75c. per bottle. Solu by all
Druggists. Testimonials free.

The World's Largest Library. The largest library in the world is the national library of France, founded by Louis XIV., and which now coutains 1,400,000 books, 300,000 paniphlets, 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, 150,000 colns and gold medals. 1,300,000 engravings and 100, 000 portraits.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents,

The new Capadian consus shows the surprising fact that seventeen in every thousand of the Canadian population were born in the United States. This is seven more in the thousand than the number reported from all European countries outside of Great-Britain.

Proprietor-Why did you not give that gentleman the roast chicken he for? Waiter-I know my bush ness. I gave him something cheaper. so's he would have some money left to tip me with.-Twinkles.

When billous or costivo, car a Cascarot, candy ca-thartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c

2 8. Sillon

BILLS THAT FAILED ASSASSINATIONS OF RULERS.

Francis Joseph of Austria was made in 1853, and one against the King of

Italy in 1878. Three attempts were made against the life of Queen Isabelia of Spain, three against Napoleon III.

when Emperor of France, and three, in 1801, in 1875, and in 1878, against the

life of Wilhelm I. of Germany. In the United States, where the crime of assassination is happily rare few as-saults have been made upon public

men in office, although two Presidents have been shot down in Washington.

Mr. Lincoln was assassinated in April

1865, and President Garfield in July

1881. In the early days of the republi

Presidents were safe and deemed themselves safe from murderous assault

and many of the precautions taken by recent Presidents to protect themselves from attack have been seen to be un-

Assassinations, in the United States

as in other countries, are the outcome of periods of great political excitement.

The sentiments of many persons are

Stirred almost to frenzy, and at such times some unbalanced extremist is lex

by the excitement to some violent act

which in tranquil times, probably,

would not be even thought of. In Eu

grievances, but, furthermore, the pow-

tive head of the government. An appli-

cation is made, perhaps, for the libera tion of some accused person. On the

States the power of commutation rest

Origin of Slavery.

"Well," said the thoughtful woma

about by a searcity of bired girls."-

Free Farm Labor Burcau,

House place, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Harrison

been found unworkable in a seaway.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

six miles out of the woods to a den-

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections; also all cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

Beware of the girl who isn't afraid

of mice. A husband's anthority could

never scare her.—Somerville Journal.

South Dakota has produced \$50,923, 627 of gold and \$1,051,824 of silver.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons

the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or con-

sumption, and no time must be lost in restoring

and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek

that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your

cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a

Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper per-

formance of this function depends her health.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity larity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow

ignore these signs! If you do, you will be follow-ing your daughter to the grave, for she will die!

ing your dauginter to the grave, for she will de-This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale

symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition.

symptoms; it will resolve in the Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says:

catitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind sowice an

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains

school. I was tred and the sale and have the headache so hally that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of

menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who

is a five believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice

Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am

express my gratitude, and I cannot make you chough

ou gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity.

is an established fact.

is made to the President.

with the worried look.

Cincinnati Enquirer

necessary.

For Such Crimes There Is Greater Incentive in Europe than Here. WORK FOR THE EXTRA SESSION Fiveattemptshave been made agains OF CONGRESS. the life of Queen Victoria, one in 1840 two in 1842, one in 1849, and one in 1882. An attempt against the life of

Chicago and Illinois Affected by the Delay in Usual Legislation-Sundry Civil Bill Was Pocket-Vetoed-Rivers and Harbors Left Out,

For Immediate Attention.

For Immediate Attention.

Washington correspondence:

When the sundry civil bill was pocketed
by President Cleveland most of the important Government appropriations in Illinois for the next fiscal year fell to the ground, and if Congress, should fail to base a new bill before the 1st of July some people now in the employ of the Government will have to go out of business or take their compensation on tick.

This big appropriation bill is the catch-

This big appropriation bill is the carca-all for things not regularly included under the departments, and it provides the money for an infinite variety of things which have no apparent relation to each other. President McKinley himself would be personally affected for one of the items vetoed by his predecessor is that which provides for heating and lighting which provides for heating and figuring the executive mansion and its grounds, and it is to be presumed the family of the new President will not care, to go to bed in the dark after the 1st of July. Col. Bill Morrison of the Interstate Commerce Commission would find himself without a statement of the Commerce Commission would find himself without a

Commission would and minself without a salary, and the Government would be unable to print any more greenbacks if a new law were not enacted.

The appropriation in which Chicago is most interest js that of \$113,000 for the improvement of the fiver. More important than the amount of the money itself, the appropriate which was inserted in rope the incitement to assassination is much greater than it is here, for not only are men in many cases deprived of the opportunity to make known their tant than the amount of the money itself is the paragraph which was inserted in the Senate, and only accepted by the House after a hard fight construing the item in the river and harbor bill so that the money to be expended on the Chicago river can be paid for offier work than dredging, as is now held to be the law.

All of the river and harbor items fail

areuging, as is now held to be the law. All of the river and harbor items fail, and among the number are \$1,000,000 for the Hennepin canal, \$073,333 for the improvement of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Missouri and \$500 for the Missouri and Miss executive devolves the consent or rejection of this request. In the popular resentment which follows either the seerity or the indulgence of the monarch, there may be an outbreak of a Missouri, and \$826,666 from the Missouri to St. Paul, in both of which Illinois is murderous character. In the United deeply interested. Rock Island would suffer severely because items of \$12,500 for the bridge and \$48,000 for the arsenal are involved.

The Chicago public building is not afusually, with the Governor, not with the President, though in times of civil strife, when martial law suncreedes the

The Cincago public bullating is not arrected, because, under the original appropriation contracts may be entered into and there is money enough to keep up the construction until the regular session.

Unless a new law is enacted there will be no money to pay the keepers of the lighthouses or the life-saving stations at Chicago and Evanston or elsewhere on the Over the Precipice

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no ulserellan in the matters of eating, drinking and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of incidiation. They persist in dosing themselves in season and out of season with disastle and violent remedies, opiates and galactal poisons. The best, the safest, the picasantest substitute for such lartful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malariat, theumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints. ighthouses, or the life-saving stations at thicago and Evanston or elsewhere on the akes. The appropriation of \$200,000 for the completion of the two new revenue cutters has also gone by the board. There is now no provision for paying the rental of the Government offices in the Rand-McNally building after July 1, although the annual rental is \$19.345. Wash Hesting would find the provision of the Government of the Rand-McNally building after July 1, although the annual rental is \$19.345. Wash Hesting would find the provision of the Rand-"Slavery," said the professor, in the course of his lecture, "slavery originated in the tribal wars." ing would find things uncomfortable at the postoffice if Congress-did not step in to help him, because the appropriation for fuel, lights and water for public buildings a sort of idea that it had been brought cago will be without money after July 1. cago will be without money after July I, and the marshal district attorney, commissioners, clerks and their subordinates will become the creditors of the Government unless Uncle. Loe Cannon starts the ball rolling once more and pushes through another appropriation bill sufficiently free from jobs to secure the approval of the President. Free Farm Labor Bureau.
In order to assist the thousands of unemployed men in Chicago, the Workingmen's Home, at 42 Custom House place, has established a Free Labor Bureau, and others in all parts of the country without expense to either. Employers applying should state definitely as to the kind of work, wages to be paid, and if railway fare will be advanced. Address, Labor Bureau, Workingmen's Home, 42 Custom House place, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Harrison

The new soldiers' home at Danville, for which \$200,000 was appropriated in the House and the amount cut down to \$150.-900 in the Senate, also went by the board. One of the important items which failed to be enacted into law was the appropria

ion of \$150,000 for making the nary surveys looking toward the creation of a deep waterway from Chicago and Duluth to the Atlantic seaboard, as recommended by the commission of which Englisher Cooley was the expert member. The work of improving the channels of the great lakes from Chicago. The six gunboats captured from China by Japan have been relegated to bar-bor defense work, their big guns having great lakes from Chicago to Buffalo is now in progress, and to continue this the sum of \$1,000,000 was provided by the bill which failed to become a law. Such of these items as are deserving will, of course, be included in the new ap-

A Machiasport (Me.) man wanted a tooth pulled badly enough to walk thir propriation bill, and there is not much

proprietion bill, and there is not much-tround to fear that the Government em-ployes will not get their money. There is, however, a much more pres-ing urgency in regard to the appropria-tions carried by the deficiency bill. This measure was hung up in conference. Presi-cent Cleveland did not veto this measure, but indoubtedly would have done so if it and been presented to him. It carries among other things a lump appropriation, \$1,200,000, which is a deficiency in the nt previously provided for the customs revenues. If immediate ac-I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lu-cy Wallace, Marquette, Kan., Dec. 12, '95. tion is not taken every employe of the

custom house in Chicago will find his sal-ary withheld after April 1 until July 1, for the treasury has no money to pay ordi-nary customs expenses after that time.

There is no doubt that speedy action will be taken to re-enact all the appropriation bills which failed to become laws. For-instance, the agricultural bill, which Pres-ident Cleveland pocketed because of its seed appropriations, which he has always refused to approve of, carries with it the salary of the secretary of the department, and, of course, "Tama Jim" Wilson of lown would hardly care to keep up his and, of course, "Tama Jim" Wilson of Iowa would hardly cure to keep up his end in Washington social life without his

expected stipend of \$8,000 per annum.

President McKinley is particularly anxious that the passage of the belated appropriation bills shall not interfere with he tariff measure which he hopes to have enacted into law at an early date.



The St. Petersburg newspapers an-iounce that the King of Siam will visit

A memorial to Elizabeth Barrett Browning is about to be placed in Kelloe Introd, Durllam, where she was bap-

The Princess of Wales and Princes Victoria are expected at Copenhagen on a risit to Prince and Princess Charles of

It is stated by a Vienna paper that Eleo nora Duse, the famous Italian nefress has arrived in Vienna to undergo a serious operation.

The hereditary grand duke of Baden, a first cousin of the German emperor, has cen appointed general in command of the eighth army corps.

The budget committee of the Norwegian Storthing has unanimously nominated Dr Name as professor of zoology at the Christiania university.

Herr Gustav Eim, the Czech politician, writer and party leader, died rather sufdealy in Florence while-making a tour for in accordan the benefit of his health.

Words cannot

DELUGE IN THE WEST.

Awful Storm Sweeps Over the Mis-sissippi Valley. Reports from southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky indicate that the worst rainstorm known in years that the worst rainstorm known in years has swent over those sections of the country. In many places the rainfall, which began Thursday night, registered six and seven inches within eighteen hours, and as a result-entire communities were flooded by overflowing streams. At St. Louis two lives are supposed to have been lost and somethern the supposed to have been lost and several persons are missing. The damage to property in that city will foot up into the hundreds of thousands. At Cincinnati no lives were lost, but the damage is said to be enormous. From all points in the State named news has come of desertone resolute which practically. of disastrous washouts which practically paralyzed rallroad traffic and numerous wrecks are reported. By the collapse of a building one child was killed at Cairo,

At Cincinnati there has never been a precedent in the history of the loca veather bureau for the amount of rainfall. Mill creek and the Big and Little Miami are raging torrents. All creek is sweeping down, carrying everything before it. Its normal width is twenty feet. It is now from one haft to a mile wide, engulfing a broad territory. Scores of factories and hundreds of gardens are under water. and mindreds of girdens are inder water. Great damage is reported from the valley, and many have been compelled to fly for their lives. The Ohjo river rose seven feet in twelve hours. No flood in the history of the Ohjo has so completely cut off Cincipant to the host of the ohjo has the data of the ohjo has the ohjo ha Cincinnati from the outside world as the present. The only railroad not tied up were those entering Cincinnati from Ken-cucky—the Queen and Crescent, the

were those entering Cincinnati from Kentucky—the Queen and Crescent, the Chesupeake and Ohio and the Louisville and Nashville.

The flood in southern Indiana is the worst since 1875. Twenty streets in Indianapolis were under water, and in the entire northeastern part of the city many people got up to find their clothing floating in a foot of water on the first floors. In four hours White river rose six feet. The railroad service throughout the southern railroad service throughout the southern half of the State was fearfully crippled. half of the State was fearfully crippled. At Langdon station, on the Pennsylvania road, the figer train, south bound, had a narrow escape. The water was pouring over the rails when the flyer passed that point in safety. A minute later the embankment for a distance of 300 feet disappeared as if by magic. Advices from every quarter of the State tell of great damage by the flood. Nearly all the wag on bridges in the vicinity of North Vernon were washed away and the loss will be many thousands of dollars. Portland suffered a deluge and the town was partly submerged. Martinsville has been completely isolated and three-quarters of a

authorized, narrhysme has been completely isolated and three-quarters of a mile of the Big Four tracks was washed out. Half of Washington is flooded and many families are homeless. The fire bells were ringing for relief of the sufferers. Bridges are washed away and trains are delayed by washed a way and trains are delayed by washouts. At Anderson White river is out of its banks, and washouts are reported on the Panhandle, Big Four and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton bailroads. At Vincennes the Wabash riv er rose one foot an hour and railroad traffic is seriously impeded. The hardest rain in forty years fell at Madison and hundreds of homes were flooded. The Ohio river has been rising four inches an

hour.

In the vicinity of Cairo, Ill., tornado and inundation went hand in hand. Roofs were torn off by the storm, plateglass windows smashed, a frame church under construction destroyed, and one house blown down and wreckage burned. Eight persons were injured and one killed Eight persons were injured and one killed and burned in the ruins. The wind veocity was from sixty-five to eighty miles Mrs. James Darnell had her back broker Mrs. Cary, injured internally, will prob-ibly die. Sol Pettis' child burned to death, but others in the house escaped with slight injuries.

with slight injuries.

The storm was terrific at Winchester The Storm was terrine at Winchester, Ky.—The tracks of the twister, was about half, a mile wide, and came from the southwest. Houses were blown down, trees uproofed and many demestic animals killed. Hundreds of families have been readed how the control of the story to the story een rendered homeless, and creeks and streams throughout the inundated coun

CHICAGO'S MAYORALTY

To Be Fiercely Contested by Republicans, Democrats and Independents.
Chicago is on the eve of a fierce fight for municipal offices. There will be at candidates in the field and develop. The Populists have more may develop. The Populists have already nominated Carter Harrison, son



JUDGE N. C. SEARS.

of the great Mayor whose assassination or the great analyst whose assassination shocked the country, and the Democrats have talked of endorsing him. The Republicans have named Judge Nathaniel C. Scars. Postmaster Washington Hesing, editor of the great German Democratic paper, the Staats Zeitung, will be a sindnessed on the scale of the scale of the state an independent candidate. It will be the downed Pork King Allerton four years ago. Judge Sears, the Republican nominee, is 43 years old, an Ohioan by birth, nee, is 43 years old, an Ohioan by birth, and has practiced law in Chicago since 1880. For three years he has been a judge of the Superior Court.

Sparks from the Wires. Chief Constructor Hichborn, who has just returned to Washington from an in-

ship yards, reports that the ship will start on her trial trip on March 29. A terrible mining catastrophe occurred at Sombrerete mine at Zacatecas, Mex., occasioned by the breaking out of fire in the working of two of the \_company's mines in which 175 miners were employed

pection of the battleship Iowa at Cramp

at the time of the fire. ---Howard C. Benham, the banker of Ba-tavia, N. Y., was held to await the action of the grand jury, being charged with murder in the first degree in having caused the death of his wife. Florence J. Ben-

A carnival of crime reigned in Anacon da, Mont., a double murder and a gam-bling house hold up making the record of the day. The victims of the murder are Mrs. Frank Dressler and Sherman Ramsom, who were caught together by Frank

Dressler, the wronged husband, Articles were filed at Trenton, N. J., incorporating the Marsden Company, with an authorized stock of \$50,000,000. The company is organized to manufacture sell and deal in products from cornstalks, in accordance with the letters patent se-ured and applied for by Mack Marsden,

Lost 50 Pounds at 61 Years of Age.

The Cause-Malarial Fever-Patient of His Weight, From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

There is probably no man better known n Dearborn and Ohio counties than Mr. D. H. Miller, of Aurora, Ind., bookkeeper or Chambers, Stevens & Co., the large

Mr. Miller was born and reared in Ohio County, where he spent twenty years in succession in public office. Three times he was the people's, choice for Auditor of the county, and twice their choice for Clerk. According to the law at that time the Clerk or Auditor could not be elected two terms in succession, four years being a term. He was first elected Auditor, then Clerk, Auditor again, and Clerkagain, until he had been elected five times. Becoming aged (he is ## 183) and broken down in health, Mr. Miller deemed it advisable to retire from public service. His health became very poor, and he went to Aurora to live with his daughter. About two years ago Mr. Miller was taken sick with malarial fever, and was confined to his bed five months; it was more than a year before he was able to get out. The sickness left him with rheumatism and caturch of the stomach, which brought he said they had cured a bad case of rheuon palpitation of the heart. He was overcome with general debility, was all yen down, his blood being poor and in a watery condition. Speaking of his case Mr. Miller said: 'The longer my troubles rain on the worse they grew. Nothing seemed to benefit me. My suffering was unbearable, and being quite old, I probably succumbed more quickly to the effects. I suffered atmost continual pain, being unable to egt a full meal or enjoy an entire night's sleep.

"I had fallen off fifty pounds in weight. I looked ilke a mere skeleton. During this time six physicians had attended more quintelow, and recently recovered by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so she urged me as a last resort to try this medicine. I finally consented to spend my last days with me. My daughter, who had been quite low, had recently recovered by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so she urged me as a last resort to try this medicine. I finally consented to do so. This was in Algust, 1895. I began taking the medicine at once, taking fourteen boxes, using the last about six months agen. After the first half dazen boxes if noticed a decided

The Code of Patches

cance of a patch on a certain part of the face was as follows: sloned" patch was fixed at the corner of the eye; the "gallant," in the middle of the cheek, the receleuse (or received of stoleu goods), on a spot or pimple the effrontee, or bold-faced, on the nose and the "coquette" on the lips. A round patch was called "the assassin." The great Massillon preached a sermon in which he anathematised patches. The effect produced by his discourse was rather unexpected; patches were worn in greater number than ever and known as mouches de Massillon.

\$1.00 For 14 CENTS. Millions now plant Salzer's seeds, but nillions more should; hence offer, pkg. Bismarck Cucumber......15c pkg. Round Globe Beet..........10e bkg, Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce. pkg. Earliest Melon......10c 

Now all of above 10 packages, including our mammoth plant and seed cata logue, are mailed you free upon receipt of only 14 cents' postage. 25 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Seed \$1.00 1 Brilliant Blooming Plants....\$1.00 John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse,

An Island Composed of Chalk. The English island of Thanet (form ing a part of the county of Kent) is almost wholly composed of chalk. The island is ten miles in length and about five in breadth, and has more chalk exposed on its surface than any other snot of equal area on the globe. British geologists say that there are not less than 42,000,000,000 tons of chalk "in sight" on Thanet, and that it would take 10,000 men and 5,000 horses and carts twenty years to move it, provided it were dug up, ready to be carted away.

Coughing Leads to Consumption Kemp's Balsam will-stop the cough a once. Go to your druggist to day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are

A poor man with a sunny spirit will get more out of life than ? wealthy grumbler.

Mrs. Winslow's Scotting Strup for Children testhing; softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind coile. 26 cents a bottle.

JUST 177 B 10c box of Cascarots, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

CASCARRIS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. New recken weaken or gripe. 100.

W.L.DOUCLAS

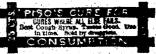
3 SHOE in the World.

the latest shapes and styles ty of leather.



"IT WILL NOT RUB OFF."

ASTHMA CURED NOTE FAILS.
Send of the State o





question is why don't you use St. Jacobs Ol

cessfully." 'Tis Very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO





For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

> To Pearline Users Only. You have confidence in Pearline. You must have, or you wouldn't be using it. But what do you do with it, besides the

ordinary washing and cleaning? There's a long list of things in which Pearline ought to be helping you. Why isn't it doing so? For every purpose for which you would use soap and water, Pearline is better. You ought to be ready enough to believe that, with what you must

ions NOW Pearline



For a long time," said the farmer's wife, "I suffered from gas and dyspepsia. After all my meals I experienced a disagreeable, heavy sort of feeling and oftentimes in the morning my tongue would be coated; in fact, this would be the ease for whole days at a time. I had recourse to the whole category of correctives, aperients, laxatives, etc., but the relief I found was only temporary. Indeed, in most cases, after I had taken them for any length of time, the entry efficacy seemed entirely vitlated. I had so often seen in the advertisements of

Ripans Tabules

the statement, one gives relief, that at last it so impressed itself upon me that I decided to give them a trial. A trial was entirely convincing and in a short time I was well. While I have now no regular use for them I always keep them on hand, to be used in case of emergency.

DURWALL COATING. The Rocker Washer

010 PAYS FOR 15-LINE

CURE YOURSELF!

SPECIALTY SALESMENT-Retired men with prestige to handle our goods as a slip line. Mohawk Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS in this paper,

GOLD NUGGET | Sample three cents. BIG

### MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE A MATTER OF GRAVE CONCERN.

Everybody Takes a Hand-The Youth's Choice Must Satisfy His Parents and Their Friends-Services are Unknown.

Dr. Gangadan, a Hindoo physician. who is now traveling in this country, has found much to admire in our customs and laws, and he has had much of interest to tell of the curious customs of his native land. To a reporter of the Indianapolis Journal he gave an entertaining interview in regard to the marriage customs of his home.

"There are several classes of women in my country," said the doctor, "and the great delight of all the rest. only those whose husbands get a dol-lar or even less a month will do any house. Even the wives of the men who labor for \$4 a month have all their men in it. housework done by servants. All the wind played out before ours did, of women of India are married by the time which the event proved there was small they are fourteen, and must be at the age of sixteen; else they will be thought to be of unsound mind or body. The young people have no part in the courtship, the selection and arrangement of the marriage being done by the par-

"Then you have no love marriages?" Minneapolis Journal.

ventured the reporter.

The doctor smiled and his eyes brightened as he answered: "Ah but we have, and I will undertake to show you that we have love marriages in the truest sense of the word; and I will prove to you that our marriage laws are better than those of this country. where the youths and maidens are real ed and educated together and allowed to choose and marry at first sight. The first ceremony in India usually takes place when the girl is five years old and the boy eight. The father of the boy goes among the men of his own rank, caste and station in life, for we never marry either beneath or above us, and selects a girl that he thinks will make a worthy wife for his son He goes home and consults his wife who sends several of her trustworthy women to see the girl. After due deliberation and thought the girl is chos-Then her parents act in the same way toward the boy. So you see our marriages are made by wise heads and ball had broken and terribly mangled loving hearts. After the first ceremony the boy and girl go on with their education, seeing nothing of each other, for how would children of that age God to her; that she must love, honor and obey him. Faithfulness to him is the attribute that makes her an ideal Indian woman. The boy is taught the same sacred truths concerning wedded life: his wife is his purest possession; he must love her devotedly and protect her for ever.

"Now, all through those years training the boy sees no other girls and the girl sees no other boys. goes at will from her father's house to the boy's home and learns the names of all the members of his household When she is about fourteen and he is eighteen they are formally married with much ceremony, and the girl lives with her husband's people. When a marriage is once made in India there is no law for separation. We have no divorce courts. Even though a woman should tire of marriage and return to her father's home, which is rarely the case, the husband is bound to support her as long as she lives; he cannot marry again unless she permits it. woman can never marry but once. But often, when the husband dies first, the wife will throw herself on the burning body rather than live without him, so deep'is her love, Once I heard this remark, that nothing on earth equaled a wife's love. I determined to test my One evening I went to her room and told her that I was suffering from a fatal disease; that my physician had the water seeming to sizzle as it passed told me that nothing would save my life down his parched throat. Then, with except a drop of blood from some per-son's heart. She was much alarmed the Confederate, and it was plain to about me, and asked if I had gone to see as they classed hands and looked any other doctors. I told her I had, and all had told me the same thing. 'Then,' she said, 'you shall take my life-blood. Of course I protested, but she was firm, and, to see how far I she came to me in loving calmness; I took her in my arms and she threw back her head on my breast, and I actually drew the knife across her throat, and she never flinched. Of course then I explained to her, but I ever after believed in the truth of that remark. "In India the wife always lives with

her husband's people, and the households are thus very large. There are fifty in my father's family, and our house is about three times as large as this hotel. Every male member brings his salary or income from his business home and gives it to the oldest man native home is Dingapore, but I am a practicing physician at Calcutta, and all the money I make outside of my expenses I send home to my father, who a now master of the household. when one of the family travels, as I am doing now, he is supported by those at home. I left India the 22nd of last May, traveled through the European countries, and came to America in Aug ust, intending to stay two weeks, but it will be all of six months before I leave the States entirely."

Speaking further the doctor, who is 33 and a widower said. "I can never marry an Indian lady now, for at home they will call me a Christian though I am not one and do not believe in the religion. Yet I have eaten and drunk, lived and studied with the Christian and that is enough to bar me from the association of Indian ladies If I ever marry again my wife will have to be an English or an American lady."

Stalking a Deer on the ice. We had gone up in the great bay establishing huts on high mountains near the head of the lake, when the boys and dogs, rummaging around the woods and along the shore, started a and boxes containing articles likely to deer and chased it onto the ice, and be needed in emergencies at those spe we had the most exciting chase intmediately after I ever took part in. We did not harm the affimal, and had we wished to do so we couldn't, for there wasn't a gun in the crowd; but we made him "make the effort of his life" before he broke the trocha we built around him and got away. When we sighted him he was making straight sercas the har, which is five miles wide, the people of that section.

and the ice was so slippery that he could not make anything like the usual time of his when they throw their souls into their heels, and scatter miles behind them with an easy indifference most beautiful to witness.

We played wolf on him. "Doc."

Spalding, who was riding the ice bi cycle, shot straight ahead, and very soon passed him, and forced him t turn, and when he did turn there was a ring of skaters all around him, and for an hour he played with us very much as a four-legged animal might.

We got him running in a circle, but we were unable to catch him, for every time any one tried it, that venture some individual either failed to get a hold on him, or, succeeding, was hurled as from a catapult along the ice, to was the merriest skating party I ever witnessed, although the deer might not kind of labor outside of their own have seen much matter for merriment

But he was perfectly safe, unless hi danger. One wing of the trocha we had formed in the line got out of breath and slowed up, a gap was formed in the line, and the deer went through it like a flash, and the last we saw of him was "hull down," and going as merrily as if freshly started .-

"YANK" AND "JOHNNY."

A Pathetic Incident of One of the Civil War Battles.

William Wilkerson, who was for many years jailer of Fayette county and who was noted for his fidelity to truth, related the following pathetic incident of heroism which he witnessed shortly after the battle of Richmond

Ky., in 1862.
"A son of my friend Hon. Cassius M Clay, was killed in the fight at Rich-mond, and it was my duty to visit the battlefield to identify the body and take it to his father's home. While riding slowly over the scene of the battle I heard groans, which I was sure came from a cornfield near at hand. Looking down the corn rows I soon discovered two wounded soldiers lying about forty yards apart. One was a Federal and the other a Confederate A cannor both of the Confederate's legs, while the Federal was shot through the body and thigh.

"'I am dying for water,' I heard the know what to talk about? The girl is Federal say just as I discovered them. taught that fler husband is next to His words sounded as if they came from a parched mouth.

I have some water in my canteer You are welcome to a drink if you'll come here, said the Confederate, who had feebly raised his head from the ground to look at his late emeny when he heard his pitiful cry for water.

"'I couldn't move to save my life, d the Federal, as he dropped his head to the ground, while his whole body quivered with agony.

"Then I beheld an act of heroism which held me spellbound until it was too late for me to give the assistance should have rendered. The Confeder ate lifted his head again and tool another look at his wounded foe, and I saw an expression of tender plty come over his pain-distorted face as he said

"'Hold out a little longer, Yank, and I'll try to come to you.' Then the brave fellow, by digging his fingers in the ground and catching hold of the corn stalks, painfully dragged himself to the Federal's side, the blood from his mangled legs making a red trail the entire distance. The tears ran down my cheeks like rain, and, out of sympathy

for him, I grouned every time he moved but I was so lost to everything except the fellow's heroism that I did not once think of beloing him.

"When the painful journey was finished he offered his canteen to the Federal, who took it and drank eagerly into each other's eyes that whatever of hearts of these men had now given place to mutual sympathy and love. Even while I watched them I saw the ody quiver as if spasm of pain, and when his head dropped to the ground I knew that a hero had crossed the dark river. The Federal kissed the dead hero's hand repeatedly, and cried like a child until had him removed to the hospital, where he, too, died the next day."

### The Porcupine's Quilis.

The current opinion that a porcupine throws its guills at an enemy is no supported by facts. Says the Portland Oregonian:

The spines of the porcupine are very loosely attached to the body and are very sharp—as sharp as a needle. A almost the slightest touch they pene trate the nose of a dog or the clothing or the flesh of a person touching the porcupine, and stick there, coming away from the animal without any pull being required.

The facility of catching hold with one end and letting go with the other has sometimes caused people to think that the spines had been thrown at The outer end of the spines for some distance down, is covered with small barbs. These barbs cause a spine once imbedded in a living animal to keep working farther in with every movement of the muscles.

### Green Cross Society.

We have a Red Cross Society and a White Cross Society, and now, says the London Chronicle, there has just been ed at Vienna a new order known as the Green Cross. Its object should be of special interest to the Alpine Club for its purpose is to render assistance to venturesome climbers in the Alps by and to keep supplies and relief stores where private resources of the mour. taineer are likely to fail. The new order is an offshoot of the Austrian Alpine Club.

The iron ore abundantly found in the astern part of Orange County, Florida is to be tested. If it works successfully

THE JACK RABBIT CROP.

Way Discovered for Utilizing It Ir

The Kansas jack rabbit, which from time immemorial has been accorded the unquestionable freedom of the prairies with only an occasional jack rabbit round-up to disturb his peaceful pos-session of the fields, henceforth must be ever on the alert, for a price has been set upon his head.

Thousands upon thousands of dollars are thrown away every winter because sportsmen do not know that jack raboits hides are valuable. Sporting clubs and individual hunters kill many thousands of the lithe-limbed tacks every winter simply for the sport of killing. Occasionally a cargo of the rabbits thu sign are sent to the relief committee in the larger cities for gratuitous dis tribution among the poor, and many a family in the tenement districts of the great cities has sat down thankfully to a steaming hot dinner of lack rabbit soup, a dish not to be scorned by lover of game meats. But despite the inroads of hunters upon the ranks of the Kansas jack rabbits they have followed the Scriptural injunction to increase and multiply until they are so industry. numerous in some counties as to be regarded as pests.

A number of dealers in hides in vari ous cities in Kansas at last have awakened to the fact that lack rabbit hides pelts, are in great demand in the East- has so increased the demand by the su ern markets, and notices similar to the following are appearing in many papers throughout the State:

-We will buy nicely handled, cased jack rabbit skins at 3 cents each; opened or damaged half price; culls and pleces, 3 cents a pound. Must be perfectly dry and free of meat."

The buyers say that these are almost New York prices. A skilled rabbit hunter at these prices may easily make \$2 a day, besides having his usual sport. The skins of the jack rabbits are used for making hats. The best quality hats are made from fur, and the fur has heretofore been obtained from Australia, where the rabbits are successfully disputing the possession of the country with the human inhabitants. The skins to through a shaving machine, and the fur is shaved off very close. It is then cleansed and subjected to a variety of of processes until it comes out a perfect head covering, shapely and stylish and ready for the bandbox It requires about a dozen rabbit skins to make one

It has been found that the fur of the turing this willy game are worth a row black-tailed Kansas jack rabbit is of ten miles on a hot afternoon. Two superior to all other materials for hatmaking purposes, as it is longer and stronger, and there is very little waste baited with red fiannel. The hooks are in the process. The hides are larger, attached to a line of about four feet too, and more hats may be made from a given number of Kansas jack rabbit angle rod. Approaching the game skins than from a corresponding numher of the hides of other varieties of the red flannel is gently moved within rabbits. When your hat blows off in a few inches of the frog's mouth. the street it may not be altogether the fault of the wind; who knows but that swallows bait, hook and all. Then iolthe hat is still instinct with the life of lows as gamey struggles as any sports the Kansas jack rabbit, and revelling man ever saw with hook and line. the Kansas jack rabbit, and revelling in a race with the wind? For the Kansas variety of jack rabbit is by far the black-tailed fack rabbit will leave a greyhound hopelessly behind in a rac

### LAND OF TOYS.

Great Attention Paid to Children's Plea

sures in Mexico.

Mexico has often been called the land of sunshine and the land of flowers, but it might with equal reason be called the land of toys. There is probably no city in the world where more attention is paid to the production of everything that will please and amuse great stores that do nothing but sell

of dolls is all you see; you go in and epicure.
ask, either in words or signs, to see the toys and you are taken upstairs into wonderland and shown toys imorted from every part of the The dolls are from three inches high to three feet, beautifully dressed ,and cost in gold from 50 cents to \$20. There are baskets beautifully lined, in which you will find a doll of any size you ish, dressed completely, and beside her will be from three to twelve comlete suits of underclothes, dresses shoes and hats, rou will see entire ed room sets, brass beds with canon tops, all made up, with lace draperies, wash stand with complete toilet set. and the dresser. Another thing for girls, which would complete the play nouse is a cooking stove. These range in size from 2 by 11-2 feet to the largest, 3 by 21-2 feet. The largest one is the most complete. It has an oven a foot wide by two long and under this s an alcohol burner; then, on top of the stove are six holes, with utensils that will hold about a pint each, and under each of these holes is an alcohol burner. It has a hot water tank, and besides the six utensils is a wash boiler

The musical toys are numberless There are bears that dance as the music box plays; boys that play leap frog to music, and negro boys that play the banjo and dance. There is no limit to the number of different kinds. Boys cannot help being pleased with a miniature stable, with horses, carriages and harness all complete. jockey outfits, and steam engines with alcohol fires, and in fact every kind of toy under the sun can be found in Mexico, from the funny rag dolls made by the Indians to completely furnished houses imported from Europe, -- Modern Mexico.

### A Pneumatic Tire Test.

In a paper presented lately by A. J Michelin to the French Society of Civil Engineers, the author gives a sugges tive account of his experiments the pneumatic tire and the ordinary wheels. The first experiment was made on three days, that is, when the ground was covered with three inches of snow also when the snow was melting, and then when the ground was muddy. The results showed that when the empty carriage moved at a walk through th snow, the draft or pull required to move it was 35.9 pounds with iron wheels

pounds and 39.5 pounds, respectively; in the mud, under the same condition of load and speed, the pulls were 35.2 and 50.7 pounds for the iron wheel and 23.1 and 21.2 pounds for the pneu-

wheels; while moving at a trot, with a

load of 660 pounds, the pull was 68.

matic tire. Other tests consisting of pulls of varying speeds over macadam paved and ordinary roads, in all of these the pneumatic tire showing a saving in pulling power of from thirty to nearly fifty per cent. The main fea-ture of interest in Michelin's experiments consisted, of course, in the fact that the actual amount of power quired to pull a carriage equipped with pneumatic tires was so much less than

when ordinary wheels were used. FROG-CATCHING FOR MARKET.

Marylanders Do a Thriving Business in Capturing the Batrachians.

Within recent years a large trade has grown up in Kent County in pro viding frogs for the market, says the Baltimore Sun. The catching of frogs for their legs has become a business and the financial returns are rather handsome to the few engaged in the Along the small tributary to the larger rivers the big green or mottled black frogs may found by thousands under the tufts of flag or coarse grass. One frog shipper has sent to the Baltimore market hun n in commerce as American hare dreds of frogs' legs each season, and perior size and flavor of the Kent prod uct that he finds it impossible to mee the requirements of the trade.

Frog legs are consumed principally by the patrons of the principal restau rants. Frogs when cooked are a deli cate white meat, and much more tende than fried chicken, very nourishing and easily digested, and are recommended when stewed, as one of the best diet. for invalids with delicate stomachs Only the hind legs, and quarters are eaten, and they are sent to the market ready skinned and salted for cooking The market frog catcher's method u

capturing his game is to secure a small flat-bottomed boat, easy of manage ment, and in the later afternoon, when everything is still, he noiselessly pushes his little craft along the shore of the small creeks and coves. The bull frogs, as they are commonly known because of their deep, resonant voices are found sitting in a shallow pool of in the mud under tufts of heav or flag. The novelty and sport of cap percu books are bound together and the line is attached to a long, tough egale and goes bounding away down quick as lightning and with a sharp croak the frog dashes forward all

The amateur frog hunter usually pro vides himself with a cat-and-rat rifle fleetest of the whole rabbit family. A the shells loaded with mustard seed shot, and shoots his game, but this is unsportsmanlike and is only popular with the uninitiated. Mill ponds, too are favorite haunts, for the frog, and on a clear night the neep roar of the bull frog chorus may be heard for more than a mile.

The old-time Kent County cook has so ved the mysteries of the perfect preparation of the frog, and those who do not know how delicious frogs' legs may be made have many a dainty dish in store for them. After skinning the legs should be placed in cold water children. There are street peddlers for several hours, then placed on a without number, sidewalk booths and plate and salted. In several hours more they are ready for cooking. legs of medium sized frogs are prefer A great surprise is in store for the able, as the very large legs are liable average American upon coming to to be coarse in the texture of fiesh. Mexico. The stores are wonders of The most popular way in Kent to cook beauty and completeness. But from the them is by frying, but there are other outside one gains little idea, of the ways of making dishes of them to beautiful things inside. A window full please the palate of the most exacting

### The Diver's Heavy Dress.

The dress of a fully equipped diver \$500. It is made up, among other things, of 81-2 pounds of thick underclothing. The dress itself weighs 14 ounds, and the heavily weighted boots veigh 32 pounds. The breast and back piece weigh 80 pounds, and the helmet 35 pounds.

The greatest depth at which a dive can ordinarily work is 150 feet, though there are rare instances of work being done at a depth of 210 feet, where the pressure sustained is 88 1-2 pounds to the square inch. It is not generally known that the present system of dly ing was first suggested by the action of the elephant, which swims beneath the surface, breathing meanwhile through its trunk, which it holds above the water.

### The Unit of Heat.

We cannot, of course, measure hea by yards, pints or pounds, but the unit of heat (the standard measure of tha phenomenon) has been agreed upon by those whose business it is to philoso phize on that subject to be that quan tity which can raise a pound of water one degree. Now to turn a pound of water into a pound of steam require 97 of these units of heat—that is to say, if we boil a pound of water until it all goes away in steam we shall have used, in doing so, a quantity of heat which would have raised 967 pounds of water one degree higher in tempera-

### Number of Living Animal Species

The editors of the Zoological Record have recently drawn up a table that indicates approximately the number of living species of animals. The following are the figures given: Mammals 2,500; reptiles and batrachians, 4,400 tunicata 900; brachiopods, 150; crus taceans, 20,000; myrlapods, 3,000; echir oderms, 3,000; coelenterata, 2,000; pro tozoans, 6,100; birds, 12,500; fishes, 12 000; mollusks, 50,000; bryozoans, 1,800 arachnide, 10,000; insects 230,000; ver mes, 6,150; sponges, 1,500, total, 366,000 distinct species.

Louisiana claims to have the largefarm in the world; it is one hundred and only 25.2 pounds with presimatic males long by twenty-five miles broad. NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is estimated that the presen realth of the United States exceeds the wealth of the whole world at any perlod prior to the middle of the eighteenth century.

A Minnesota father of triplets went to Washington to learn that the United States Government does not pension triple expansion populators after all This country really offers few induce ments to positive genius.

A farmer of Central Branch, Kan estimates that one hen is equal to an acre of land, because an acre of land produces twenty bushels of corn, worth 2, while the hen, which costs less take care of, lays ten dozen eggs, worth \$1.50.

A big ocean liner, with 547 cabin passengers and a crew of 287, carries the following supply of meat for a single voyage from England to America: 12 550 pounds of fresh beef, 760 pounds o corn beef, 5,320 pounds of mutton, 850 pounds of fresh lamb, 350 pounds of veal and 350 pounds of pork.

The late C. Jerome Cary, of Milwaucee, directed that his body should be burned, that the ashes should be used to nourish a certain rosebush, and that the blossoms should be distributed among his friends. His wishes were carried out, and verses commemorating the event were written by Eben E. Rex

A letter from Vienna to the Chicag Record says that nearly 25,000 chil dren attending the Vienna elementary schools are in actual want of food Thousands of them are sent hungry to chool, barefooted and in rags as well and hundreds faint away in their class coms from exhaustion. The more for tunate feed at noon at the soup-kitch ens for the children of the poor which are supported by charitable associa tions.

Discussing the "Business of a Great Factory" in Scribner's, P. G. Hubert, Jr., says on the question of small eco gantic flour mill of Indianapolls ascribed a balance on the right side of the ledger one year to the fact that ten hoops had been used on its barrels that year, instead of twelve as in former years. Its margin of profit on a barrel of flour may be seen to have been small enough "

Ex-Census Commissioner Robert F Porter, in an article for the New York Sun, says: "The latest general balance sheet of the railways of the Unite States gives us a total valuation of railway property close to \$12,000,000,000 and over 180,000 miles of road. Next to our farms, whose value aggregates \$13,000,000,000, these great properties will form, at the close of the century the most valuable assets of the Repub

Luther C. Rood has accomplished the feat of lifting a 211-pound dumb-bell in the Harvard gymnasium, thereby establishing a new amateur world' record at heavy dumb-bell lifting. The previous mark was 201 pounds 5 onnces nade by Dick Kennell, in New York in 1874. The lift was made from the floor with both hands, and the bell was forced upward from the shoulder to arm's length with one hand. Rood is of slim physique, five feet six inches in height and weighs but 143 pounds,

Scotland can no longer claim to nosess the longest railway bridge in the world. The recently completed bridge over the Danube at Czernavoda obtains this distinction by nearly, 3,000 feet, The length of the new structure, exclusive of its approaches, is 13,325 feet, while its principal spans over the main channel of the river are 620 and 455 feet respectively. The remaining spans extend over some nine miles of lowlying land, which for several months in the year is completely submerged.

A curious effect of the plague in India silver-plated, and the whole band cost has been a sudden increase in the numher of nearly reaching the London market, and a consequent marked fall in prices. This is not due to unusual in- gorgeousness in brass bands it is neces dustry on the part of the divers, but to the fact that the native dealers at magnificent sets of instruments turned Bombay have been in such haste to out for eastern potentates. The quit the stricken city that they have of even the smartest of our crack cayeagerly disposed of their wares at far alry corps are absolutely not in it, so below the customary market value. One far as elegance of appearance is con-English firm of importers of Indian if placed suddenly on the market, it is estimated, would send down quotations fully 25 per cent.

The Washington Post quotes an Iowa man as saving that the farmers of Iowa are making money out of the cow. "The Iowa cow," he says, "has proved of far more benefit as a revenue raiser than 10-cent corn, and the creamery has become firmly established as one of the institutions of the land. In the county of Jones the farmers have in bank deposits over \$3,000,000, according to the latest report of our State Dairy Commissioner. Here is an object lesson to the agriculturists all over the Union, for it goes to show that by proper management and attention to the ight things farmers can become lenders of money instead of borrowers."

Farmers in the Red River Valley are in great distress because they have no seed wheat for the spring sowing, and 200 of them recently held a meeting, at which they drew up a vigorous appeal. to the Minnesota Legislature for aid, This condition of affairs is not due to any lack of foresight on the part of the farmers in the four or five countles involved, but to the great floods of last spring, which completely destroyed the growing crops. If some means are not adopted to assist them in procuring seed grain, hundreds of these farmers will have to allow their lands to lie dle, and they and their families will suffer even more than at present.

A Chicago paper says that a farmer ear Chicago recently went to a city real estate agent and offered to trade his farm for city lots. The agent was all business, and was in for a once. "I want to show you," he said, a block of the finest lots anywhere in Chicago. They're centrally located and chean as sawdust. Get in my buggy and I'll take you out to see They drove out and looked at the lots and the agent expatiated at great longth on the advantages of their location, and finally said: "Now, when can I have a look at your farm?" "I'll show it to you presently," said the farmer; "it's about ten miles back on the road between here and town."

"Wayfarer's Rest" is the title of a lodging house and restaurant in Chica-go where weary travellers can obtain had and breakfast for the sum of two cents. The lodgers all sleep in large room. On a layer of straw on the floor is placed a carpet tacked down at the edges. Into this room the guest are turned to pick out a soft spot that suits their fancy. Early in the morn ing a gong arouses them from their slumbers. They file out into another room, where a bowl of soup is given each as a morning repast, proprietor makes the big bed by sweep ing it with a broom, after which it is ready for another flock of "Weary Wil-The proprietor of the establish ment says that he is "making all kinds of monegou-

By the census just completed in

France, the population of that country is shown to be 38,517,975, which is an increase of only 175,027 over the population it had in 1891. This is an ominous showing, but the Minister of the Interior is trying to minimize the alarm it has produced by pointing out that of late years there has been a large emigration to the colonies, especially to Algeria, and that more troops are now kept in remote possessions than formerly. At the same time, he is com pelled to confess that there is a market tendency in the population to remain almost stationary, and that it does not increase in anything like the same proportions as its neighbors. While in twenty-four departments the inhabitants have increased, there has been an absolute diminution in sixty-three Oddly enough, this census shows that fewer foreigners are settled in France than was the case in 1891. In that year the number of the alien residents was given as 1,101,798, while now it is 1,027, 191. This falling off is attributed to he law on nationality promulgated in 1889, and also to the efforts made to pro tect the interests of the French workman against foreign rivals

### EXPENSIVE BRASS BANDS.

Over Ten Thousand Dollars for a Jewelled

The writer was recently accorded the privilege of a peep into the museum attached to the factory of one of the largest firms of brass instrument makers in London. Here are to be seen types, fac-similes and models of every kind of musical instrument that the mind of man has ever devised, invented or produced.

In one corner is a duplicate of what is believed to be the most costly presentation cornet ever produced. It was nade to the order of the late Czar of Russia, and is of sterling silver, richly graven with various devices, among which the arms of the imperial hous of Romanoff figure conspicuously. The whole of the ornamentation is of beaten gold filigree work, and the "bell" of the instrument is thickly incrusted with rubies and emeralds. Its net value is a trifle over 2,000 guineas.

A melancholy interest attaches to pattered and blood-stained bugle which was picked up on the field of Isandi-In addition to the dark patches -which were once splashes of wet blood—sundry fragments of wooly hair were adhering to the bell of the instrument when first found, a pretty conclusive indication that the gallant owner had used it in a last desperate effort to beat off his relentless foes. It may be some ebony-skinned Zulu still wande whom it would be difficult to convince that "music hath charms."

Near to this interesting relic is a fac simile of a set of drums made for the new Rhodesia Horse. The peculiarity lies in the fact that the cases are of aluminum, a precaution rendered necessary by the number of white ants that infest that country. The other instruments are of bress

The above is, of course, a compara tively modest turnout. For the real sary to inspect some of the costly and cerned with the private hands of some of our Indian tributary princes, although probably the latter would have to give the former several points if it came to a musical contest between them.

The private band of the Rao of Cutch for instance, cost originally £900, and renews most of the instruments every four or five years. The tiger skin used by the Rao's big drummer, which sent over here to be prepared and mounted, was taken from an animal killed by his highness, and measured over seven feet in length. It is lined throughout with heavy corded crimsor silk, and the brute's eyes are simulated by a pair of big yellow diamonds. Another very fine band was made

Shah of Persia. All the instruments were of pure silver-which, by the way does not give forth so good a sound as brass, besides being far heavier to inlaid with gold. The total cost of this band -e luxe was a tride under 3,000 guineas. A very differen kind of a band was that made last year by the same firm, for the Mimkish In dians, a tribe of savages living near Alert Bay, in British Columbia, The band is nearly all drum, and the mouthnieces of the few brass instruments are tipped with india rubber, to obviate the inconvenience of applying metal to the lips in a temperature of some 30 or 40 degrees below zero.

A curious order was received a short time ago from the Emperor of Morocco It was for eighty clarionets for one hand. As the instruments in question were all in one key, it is probable that they were to be played in unison. The effect upon an average man of eighty band clarionets blown simultaneously would probably be to create in him a wild desire to take to the woods and be come an aborigine. Even to imagine such an ear-piercing combination sets one's tympanum quivering.—London Answers.

King Humbert, of Italy, is the most heavily insured man in Europe, the amount carried wing over \$7,500,000. The late Czar Alexander III was insured for \$5,000,000.

A WOMAN CONSTABLE.

She Does Her Work as a Man Does His-The Pet of the Force. The new woman has broken out in

new spot. This time it is the constabulary of the city of Allegheny, Pa., which she has invaded. Miss Florence Klotz can scarcely be called even a woman constable, though, for she is only 18 years old. But she's a constable all right. She serves summonses, and subpoenas with all the authority and determination of a male minion of the law. Miss Klotz's father is an Alderman whose regular constable was an old man who had an inconvenient way of being sick or invisible when he was wanted for duty. On one of these occasions, about two months ago, the despairing Alderman pressed his daughter into service. settled the matter. The girl constable proved to be the pluckiest, quickest, most reliable one in town. Her very first mission was to serve a subpoent on a farmer living four miles out of town. Miss Florence put on her bloom-ers, mounted her wheel, and went after her man. When she came back, tired, muddy, but triumphant, she found a crowd in front of her father's office to welcome her.

"I served them, papa," she exclaimed; and then, womanlike, she cried, even though she was a constable.

She says she would rather deal with one hundred men than ten women. The vomen think it is a joke, but the men think the law must be obeyed even if it is embedied in an 18-year-old girl. Before she went into the constabulary, she wheeled through Allegheny county getting trade for her father's candy factory. Next summer she and her sister will ride a tandem—geared to -on the same errand. scribed by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat as slight and handsome, with raven black hair and snapping black eyes.

In one case Miss Klotz acted as counsellor as well as constable. A butcher had kicked in the door when he found his hallway locked up by the baker who with his family occupied the rest of the house. The locking was by order of the landlord who demanded that it be done at 10 P. M. The butcher was sued for malicious mischief. Miss Klotz brought her man to court, also served a score of subpoenas for witnesses, arranging the details of the hearing; cross-examined the witnesses and finally had the case dismissed on her recommendation that each of the parties be furnished with keys. The costs were divided, and the young lawver-constable smiled with delight as she counted over her share.

The only unruly case she has run across was a youngster of 14 who re-fused to go with her. She took the dilemma by the horns and the boy by the collar, tripped him up and, with a handy copy of "Pilgrim's Progress, administered a series of business-like blows where they would do the most good, and led him weeping A little jeweled revolver is and led him weeping to court weapon. It was presented to her by a big constable who was filled with admiration of her pluck. She says she doesn't know what she would do if she ran against an ugly customer, but she declares, with a snap of her black eyes, that she would get him. She is the pet of the municipal force, and if she ever

of Constable Florence. A Mechanical Baseball

A machine, or rather a gun, which is ntended to take the place of a pitcher in base ball batting practice has been nvented by Mr. C. H. Hinton, an Englishman, instructor of mathematics at

sent word for help the entire retinue

of clerks, heads of departments, and

underlings would turn out to the rescue

Princeton University. It is claimed for the Hinton mechanical pitcher that it can be made to shoot base ball so as to make it curve in or out or drop, and at almost any speed required. It was only after constructing a number of catapults, cannons and guns, all proving unsuccessful, that Mr. Hinton finally succeeded in making a gun that, did not propel the ball with death-dealing velocity, but which could be depended upon to send the ball at moderate speed, with reasonable accur-

acy, and at the same time curve it.

The gun consists, first, of a cylinder in which the ball is placed. Behind the ball is placed a movable breech, and to this is attached a tube. At the other and of the tube is a rifle minus the barrel, the tube taking the place of the barrel. A blank cartridge is placed n the gun, which, when fired, generates enough gas in the tube to propel the ball. The powder thus acts indirectly upon the base ball and not directly as it does on a bullet in a gun barrel. It thus has more the effect of compressed

Shot straight out of the cylinder thus the base ball would, of course, go straight, except as affected by the attraction of gravitation. To produce the curve Mr. Hinton made some iron fingers, padded on the inside with rubber, the fingers being attached to a false muzzle and can be turned at will. The hage half when shot strikes these fingers on one side and receives a rapid rotary motion. The ball is made thus to curve toward the side on which the fingers are.

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Afflicted with Drops.

"Speaking of nervous diseases." remarked a well known specialist yesterday, "did you ever hear of a person afflicted with the 'drops?' No. Well, it's a most remarkable complaint. Of course it has its technical name, but it is commonly known as the 'drops.' The patient's nerves may be all right in every respect, but should he be carrying a bundle or parcel of any kind and you should suddenly cry out: 'Drop that!' he would drop it as though it were a hot brick. He could no more help it than he could fly. Cases of this kind are very rare in the east, but throughout the west there is something in the climatic conditions which makes the disease compara-tively common."—Philadelphia Record.

Nothing New.

There is now in the British Museum nickel-in-the-slot machine which dates from a period long before the birth of Christ. It is a combination of jug and slot machine used for the dispensation of holy water. A coin of the value of five drachmas dropped into the slot opened a valve which allowed a few drops of the liquid to escape.